

TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL

VOL. 13.

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NO. 7.

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TEXAS LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL.

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Correspondence on live stock and agricultural subjects and local stock and crop news solicited, the judgment of the editors being the SOLE CRITERION as to its suitability for publication.

All communications pertaining to the editorial department, or to matters connected therewith, should be addressed to the editor in person, while business letters should be addressed The Stock Journal Publishing Co.

The Outlook.

The outlook for a good market for cattle this season is not very flattering. The indications are however that cattle from Texas and the Indian Territory will be better, fatter and weigh more this year than they did last season. This will in a great measure offset the low prices at which they will in all probability be compelled to sell and help to even up on general results. On the whole cattlemen are not feeling discouraged but are, taking rather a cheerful view of the situation.

Sample Copies.

Parties receiving sample copies of the JOURNAL are requested to give them a careful perusal. These copies are intended as a direct solicitation for the subscription of those to whom they are sent. Therefore should they believe the paper to be worth to them the price asked for it, they are urgently solicited to favor us by becoming subscribers. The JOURNAL is in a prosperous condition and is not asking for charity, but would be pleased to enroll on its subscription list, the name of every stockman and farmer in Texas, and in return will faithfully endeavor to render full value to those who favor it with their patronage.

Slaughtering in Texas.

The establishment of an abattoir in Dallas by the National Butchers' Protective association is a move in the right direction. If this plant is a success, as it no doubt will be, others will be built by the same organization at different points in the state, and great good will result to both producers and consumers as well as to the butchers who handle the meat. For this reason, this, the initiative move of the butchers, should receive the hearty support and co-operation of the stockmen. There is and should be no antagonism between the butchers and the stockmen. Their interests and objects are the same, and to accomplish their purposes they should work together harmoniously.

The Wool Growers' Association.

What has become of the Texas Wool Growers' association? This is the month in which it usually holds its annual convention. If the association is to meet in this month it is high time something was being said and done in regard to it. The JOURNAL will gladly do all it can to assist in reviving this much needed organization and bringing the sheepmen of Texas together in their annual convention, but the JOURNAL can not do it all, the sheepmen, the men who are to be benefitted by the organization must show their appreciation of organized effort and not only lend a helping hand, but take the lead in this important work. What do the sheepmen say? Will they sustain their organization or will they allow it to go by default and die for the want of nourishment at their hands?

Condition of the Range.

The indications are that the grass will be better in Texas this summer than it has been in several years before. This will be the result partially of the heavy rains that have fallen all over the country and the consequent good seasons that are now in the ground, but more especially the result of lightly stocked ranges. There are to-day fewer cattle in Texas than have been for several years. These cattle are more evenly distributed over the state and are scattered over a greater area of country than ever before, and for these reasons the grass will have an opportunity to recuperate and regain its former thickness and luxuriant growth. Pastures and localities that have heretofore been overstocked and eaten out now contain comparatively but few cattle. The few that are left will not interfere with the growth of the grass, but will thrive better and get fat faster than for several years in the past. Taking everything into consideration the Texas cattlemen while possibly crippled and in some instances embarrassed by the drouths, overstocked ranges and bad markets of the past certainly have nothing as far as the condition of the range is concerned to complain of in future.

Remarkable Weather.

The past few months has been the most remarkable weather ever known in Texas. It has not only been the

most changeable, but has at times been the hottest and at other times the coldest ever felt at that season of the year. It is now summer time, and a season of the year when the weather has heretofore been very warm, enough so that fans and well ventilated rooms were in demand, but at this writing (June 2d) it is really cool, cold enough to sleep comfortably under a pair of heavy blankets, or wear a light overcoat at night. Wind storms are occurring in various parts of the state, resulting in great damage to property and the loss of quite a number of lives. Many new and strange things are transpiring in the elements, and it now looks as if our weather bureau was getting out of repair, and that unless Foster can be prevailed on to stop monkeying with the elements, that our seasons may become terribly mixed, and serious disaster follow. Will some one head or choke off this man Foster?

The Coming Corn Crop.

The indications are that the corn throughout the principal corn raising states will this year be exceedingly light, if not an entire failure. Already the price of corn in the states referred to is higher than for many years before, and should the coming crop be a light one, the price will make still further advances before the beginning of another winter. This would of course place the price beyond the reach of feeders and result in a large number of cattle being rushed on the market from the feeding states during the coming fall that would otherwise have been fed through the winter and marketed later on. This will, of course, crowd the markets and have a depressing effect for a short time, but will cause a material shortage in next spring's supply and make a good market at greatly advanced prices for the grass cattle of next year, and especially those that are ready to go early.

Should the corn crop be a failure, as now seems very probable, it will, while working a hardship on our brethren of the North and East, prove a great blessing to Texas cattlemen who will be so fortunate as to have fat cattle for next spring's market.

Cotton Seed Meal.

Cattle feeding in Texas is becoming an important and lucrative business and will no doubt do much toward revolutionizing the traffic in cattle in this state. Feeding cotton seed meal is no longer an experiment. The fact has been fully demonstrated that thrifty steers can be put in excellent shipping condition, in fact can be made rolling fat on this feed in from 90 to 100 days; of course it is necessary to feed in connection with the meal some bulky food for roughness. For this purpose cotton seed hulls are greatly used with very satisfactory results. If cattle are allowed to run on good pastures the hulls may be dispensed with, but in that event it will be found more satisfactory to mix corn meal or wheat bran with the cotton seed meal. Good hay, especially alfalfa or millet, are excellent to

use in connection with this feed. When cattle are first put on cotton seed meal it is not advisable to give over three pounds per day to each animal. This should be gradually but not too rapidly increased to from 10 to 12 pounds per head daily. From 800 to 1000 pounds should be ample to properly prepare a bullock for market.

Cotton seed oil mills, which have heretofore paid very handsomely, are now being erected all over the cotton producing part of the state and will no doubt result in breaking down the combination that has heretofore dictated prices, and if so, the cost to feeders will be very materially reduced. Should there be a good cotton crop this year the price of meal will, in all probability, be reduced to from \$12 to \$14 a ton, while the price of hulls ought not on the same basis, to exceed \$2 per ton. At all events, it should not in future cost, to properly prepare a steer for market, for both meal and roughness, to exceed from \$10 to \$12 per head, which will, if none but good cattle are fed, always leave for the feeder a fair margin.

To those who understand the business, and there is nothing intricate or complicated about it, the business is pleasant and profitable, and should assume large proportion in Texas.

The following are from the Southwestern Stockman published at Wilcox, Ariz:

The cattle from Mufson, Cienega, Aravaipa Canon and Eureka Springs, between 2200 and 2500 head, all came in the latter part of the week and two trains loaded yesterday. They were a fine lot of cattle, and are the last of Mr. Holt's shipments for this season.

One of the most important cattle deals made in Graham county for many years was closed here Wednesday between C. P. Leitch and J. N. Porter, the former buying out the extensive herds of the latter, ranging in the vicinity of old Camp Goodwin. This makes Mr. Leitch the largest individual cattle owner in all that section, and some of the best cattle in the country are in his iron.

A large number of the horse owners and breeders of the Salt River valley met last Saturday at the City Hall, Phoenix, and discussed the feasibility of organizing a horse breeder's association. They meet again one week from to-day, when the organization will doubtless be formed. Arizona is becoming noted as a horse breeding country, as well as the finest cattle breeding country in the world, and associations in either branch of the breeding business are an absolute necessity.

A press telegram from Omaha of the first says: According to a story published here Major Wolcott, who commanded the cattlemen who invaded Wyoming recently, has been on an Eastern trip instead of being in close confinement at Fort Russell, near Cheyenne. It is said that Wolcott induced the army officers having him in charge to allow him to visit Omaha in order to personally state his side of the case. He hoped to place the matter in such a light that the president would have the cattle country of Wyoming placed under martial law. Major Wolcott, it is said, visited Omaha last week and went East with Senator Manderson as far as Chicago, returning to Omaha Monday. Yesterday he was said to have returned to Fort Russell and to be again under arrest.

CATTLE.

Secretary Rusk's Letter.

The JOURNAL asks the cattlemen of Texas to carefully read the letter of Secretary Rusk, to be found elsewhere in this issue. In this letter the secretary gives a full, clear and comprehensive statement of the condition of affairs as it relates to the troubles and losses already from Texas fever, both as they now exist, and also as they existed at the time Mr. Rusk went into office. The letter contains much valuable information on the subject treated, and places the matter in some particulars in perhaps a different light from the one by which it has been heretofore received by Texas cattlemen.

That all Texas is largely interested in having the quarantine line as now established enforced and respected, there is no longer any room for a doubt. The JOURNAL is glad to be able to state that the line is being generally respected, and that the stockmen, as a rule, from all parts of the state, realize that it will, if maintained, result beneficially to the industry generally. Especially is this feeling becoming more general as the benefits to be derived are better understood.

That there would be a few efforts to violate the quarantine regulations when first established is no more than would naturally have been expected. These, however, have been but few and they, in nearly every instance, were made by parties who simply wished to remove their cattle into the Panhandle country where the parties owned or had large pastures, and were laboring under the impression that inasmuch as the point of destination was within the limits of the state, that they would not be subject to the regulations. These parties have, however, as far as the JOURNAL knows, expressed a willingness to comply with the law as soon as it was fully understood by them.

The JOURNAL again urges it readers to carefully read the letter of Secretary Rusk, and begs those who are not already lending their aid to the enforcement of the quarantine regulations as they now exist, to give them their full support in future. Mr. Rusk is doing all in his power for Texas cattlemen, and in return should have their hearty support and co-operation.

Good blood tells anywhere and beef cattle is no exception.

Even with low prices it is best to breed for the best quality.

I buying for breeding you must buy for the future as well as the present.

One has only to notice the markets closely to see that really good profit, even though the average stock sells low.

A general purpose cow is one that will give a good quantity of milk when fresh and make good beef when fattened.

Growth is profit in anything if properly managed, and with cattle the more rapid the growth the better and quicker the profit.

On the farm at least a few cattle of some of the better breeds, even if they are only good grades, given good treatment will return a much better profit than a larger number left to take care of themselves.

Baby beef is one of the explanations

of the continued excessive supplies at all the great markets. A few years ago a steer under four years old was not deemed marketable. To-day the two-year-olds form a large percentage of the offering at all of the leading market centers. And this fashion is growing more and more each year. With this rule general the output would be double that under the old four-year-old system and a gain of twenty-five per cent as compared with the marketing of three-year-olds. The use of better blood is responsible for this new departure and as good blood must become more popular with the passing years we may confidently look for "baby beef" to become the ruling element in the market.—[Cheyenne Live Stock Journal.

A week or two ago, says the National Stockman, this paper referred to the tendency of the cattle trade to congest at such centers as Chicago, Kansas City and St. Louis, and in the course of its comments made this remark: "This tendency to force the business through narrow channels is certainly adverse to the interests of the producer, and tends to strengthen the power of combination at such points to control and depress prices." The Cincinnati Price Current takes exception to this statement, holding that on the other hand the tendency is in all particulars advantageous to all concerned. We spoke in particular of this development as it affects the producer, and still insist that the matter is about as we put it. The concentration of the live stock trade at Chicago, for instance, has unquestionably reduced competition among buyers, and has had the effect of largely giving the trade over into the hands of monopoly. In spite of certain advantages to the trade which may accrue from such concentration, the situation of the producer is for the reason stated decidedly worse than a few years ago.

Col. Lockhart of Deming, N. M., talks most interestingly respecting the cattle industry in his section. He said a gradual transition from the old range methods was going on and that stockmen could now see a brighter day dawning because of this change in the method. "New Mexico should be exclusively a breeding ground," he said, "for this purpose there is no country on the globe that can excel this territory. A larger percentage of calves can be got here than anywhere, but as soon as they are weaned the steer calves should be hurried off to the Northern state pastures, there to be matured for the market. New Mexico stockmen should never keep a steer calf over a year, and the cows should be spayed and sent North also just as soon as they are out of form as producers. This is the key note of success; it is this new policy which has many advantages over all range methods. Another change is notable and that is that owners of small herds are selling out and quitting the business, going to digging ditches, raising fruits, alfalfa and grain, and thus the larger herd owners will have less competition in the future and be able to adopt the new policy at a profit to them while those going out of the business will take up farming that must prove of very great good to the country generally."—[Stock Grower and Farmer.

Use no grade animal, however good he may be in appearance, says ex-Governor Glick, of Kansas. He gets his merits, his style and quality from the thoroughbred ancestor, but he has no power to transmit his good qualities or his fine appearance to his progeny in any important degree. The grade breeds your herd down to the scrub faster than the thoroughbred can breed them up to higher grades. In using the grade sire, you lose all that has been gained by careful breeding, and it means less profit; it means scrub farming, with all its sad consequences, and I will only trespass on your time to impress on you the necessity of extra feed and care for your bull. He needs daily exercise, regular watering and feeding.

He should be kept fat—yes, very fat—when young, if you want the best results. In this you are implanting in him the tendency to take on flesh rapidly, to mature early, and to transmit these important and essential qualities to his progeny in an intensified degree. The selection of the male for the particular herd for which he is selected, his form, his style, size, vigor, and the quality of his ancestors, all are to be considered. His price is of small moment to the man who knows what he wants, or to the man who really desires the best foundation for his herd, with the ultimate and chief end—the profit in the business of cattle-raising. The careful observer does not haggle over the price when he finds what he wants, for he knows that the indifferent male means a loss of from \$14 to \$25 per head on every beef animal that he sends to the market.

What has been said of late in these columns, says the Farmer, Review, about breeding up in every district throughout the country standard stocks of draft horses to meet the growing demand is just as true regarding the improvement of cattle. Wonderful progress has been made in changing the predominating type of cattle from that of the old-time native to one more approaching the ideal as personified in the show yard patterns of the beef breeds. As a rule the hind quarters have been made much heavier, the legs shortened and the ribs rounded. The wide, branching horns of the lank Texas steer have given place to the neater appendages of the "Durham" grade; or have disappeared entirely before the saw and the polled bull. Early maturity, too, has had its effect, until to-day old steers of ungainly weight are objects of the past and do not when they occasionally appear bring the high prices of a generation ago. More quality in smaller superficies is the present desideratum and one that is being attained. But more progress is yet possible. Depressed times, encroaching areas, keener competition and more cultivated tastes require closer attention to bookkeeping and better quality of product. Economy in production is mainly possible by shortening the period of production and putting the raw material into the animals that are bred to get the most out of it in the shortest possible time. From this time forward it will be more than ever imperative to breed improved cattle if remunerative prices are to be expected; for as the average stock is improved the chief profits will surely come to the man that has the best quality to offer. This being the case it becomes evident that it is just as necessary to use good pure bred bulls in the herds of the country as it is to employ imported or pedigreed sires among the mares.

Changes on the Range.

Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

Dull markets and dry seasons for several years have wrought radical changes in the cattle growing districts of the entire Northwest. Even Texas has felt the same influences. The she herds have almost disappeared from the ranges, east of the summit of the Rocky mountains from the Texas line to the British possessions.

There are two main reasons for this. The small per cent. of calves raised on Northern ranges quite clearly demonstrates that thrifty young steers can be purchased and shipped from the warm breeding grounds to the South cheaper than they can be bred in the North. This difficulty might be overcome by a systematic, general winter and spring pasturing of bulls, but thus far the scarcity of feed and the lack of concert has prevented action. As a consequence calves come at all seasons and the loss in winter and early spring shortens the branding to a point below the profit line.

The second main cause is the uncertainty of the market and the general desire to be in a position to "go out of cattle" quickly, when the operator "takes a notion." With a miscellaneous she herd it requires years to "let

go" without a sacrifice. The cows, calves and yearlings are not ready to market, save to a brother ranchman, and must be held to mature, thus involving years of waiting. With a steer herd conditions are different. The two-year-olds put in this year are ready for market next year and the entire herd can be gathered and shipped. The ripe ones go to the butcher and the lean ones find a market as feeders in the grain belt.

Thus the steer ranchman is ready for a change of base at any time. His steers are always salable, even if not fat, because they are safe as against the ravages of the winter storms.

This latter condition is true of the country west of the mountains to considerable extent, the heifers having been spayed in large numbers and the cows shipped out. Steer herds are becoming the fashion in most localities. As a consequence Utah and Idaho, whence in former years large numbers of young steers came eastward, are offering few for sale this spring. The demand at home is about equal to the supply.

These conditions are silently working a change in numbers throughout the range country that must, in time cause a reaction in values. How soon this blessed time will come is a matter of uncertainty, but it is coming. We have all indulged in prophecy so much, and been so universally without honor therefor, that we are timid about offering any specified period of rebound. The leaven is at work, however, and in due time the effects will be seen and felt from east to west.

Transfers of Jersey Cattle.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle in Texas as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 1 Broadway, New York, J. J. Hemmingway, secretary, for the week ending May 24, 1892:

BULLS.

Fawn Ash of Brushy 29009—S L Bur-nap to E E Parker, Austin.
Prince of Melrose 2d 11015—F Elliott to Terrell & Harris, Terrell.
Stoke Pogis of Texas 26003—J M Abbott and J Ireland to E Haenal, Marion.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Adorable Princess 48206—W P Poland to M Lothrop, Marshall.
Cold Sunday 41756—F Elliott to Terrell & Harris, Terrell.
Irelia 21320—F Elliot to Terrell & Harris, Terrell.
Jeanne of Noxubee 68712—W W Lipscomb to R B Huston, Wharton.
Julia T 41755—F Elliott to Terrell & Harris, Terrell.
Lord Ducie's Dutchess 41758—F Elliott to Terrell & Harris, Terrell.
Maid of Water Oak 41750—F Elliott to Terrell & Harris, Terrell.
Ollie F 41754—F Elliott to Terrell & Harris, Terrell.
Petite Lass 24010—F Elliott to Terrell & Harris, Terrell.
Princess Primrose 43800—J R Patter-son to G W Porter, Tyler.

Street's Western Stable Car Line.

The Pioneer Car Company of Texas.

Shippers may order cars from railroad agents or H. O. SKINNER, San Antonio.

Yearling Steers Wanted.

The undersigned wishes to buy, one-half interest in any number of yearling steers, from five hundred (500) to six thousand (6000) head, and to hold same until they shall be two (2) years of age at his pasture in Lynn county, Texas, and then sold to Northern buyers. Address W. V. JOHNSON, Colorado, Tex.

If you want to buy or sell any kind of real estate or live stock, remember that the Texas Land and Live Stock agency, at rooms 54 and 55, Hurley building, Fort Worth, Tex., is headquarters for everything in these lines.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

Grass is the foundation of success in sheep-raising. In other words, pastures are of the first importance. These may be classed under two heads, natural and cultivated—those sown by man and those without the provision of man. These give us pastoral and agricultural sheep husbandry.

It is not so important now as formerly that a sheep should live, bear lambs, and shear fleece for 10, 15, and even 20 years continuously. Much depends upon the breed, but there is a period in the life of each when best results are impossible. It is prudent therefore, to look upon this question from a money stand-point rather than sentiment.

It is regarded as sound practice to expand the production when prices are low and shorten at times of over-supply. This cannot apply so well to some industries as other, especially to the live stock industries. This rule has been disastrous to the sheep business in particular during the last thirty years. It is the better and safer plan to keep an even, steady hand right along through depression as well as prosperity. It is the man that has his plate right side up that catches water when it rains. If prices are low it is a certain fact that there will come a reaction.

The Farmer's Review says: One of our readers wants to know whether he should wash his sheep or not before shearing. This is a vexed question and one that practical men are at variance about. Had we to shear the sheep personally, we should say wash by all means, for the task of shearing sheep in the dirt is a most unpleasant one. If the washing is done ten days before shearing so as to let the oil back in the fleece, we do not think the cleansing will hurt the wool, and we do know that it will make the shearing operation much more pleasant and enable the shearer to make a neater job. If the sheep are to be washed, the work should be done thoroughly. Mere swimming once through a pool is not enough; each animal must be cleansed well. Hand washing in running water is, therefore, the best plan, and after the sheep have been liberated they should be placed upon a clean pasture where the fleeces will not get full of sand or soil.

Rather a singular feature of the wool growing industry is the fact that flocks are changing locations. Four years ago California and Oregon were literally overrun with sheep, and the region from the Blue mountains east, save a part of Utah, had almost none. To-day Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas are swarming with flocks, and the Pacific states are greatly reduced in their holdings. The cause, of course, is the demand for mutton in the Eastern markets, and the consequent rush of buyers to the west coast with such flattering offers that the old time owners of flocks took the shining dollars and quit the wool growing business. Men with ten to sixty thousand sheep that a few years ago were a glut on the market at from \$1 to \$1.50 per head, naturally felt that when they could sell out for \$3.50 to \$4, the time had come to retire. And they have retired, many of them. How long they will keep out of the business is uncertain, as there is no part of the United States better adapted to raising sheep than the high plateaus of Eastern Oregon and the foot hills of California. Their temporary withdrawal, however, is cause for congratulation to the flockmasters east of them, as it will tend to uphold prices.—Northwestern Live Stock Journal.

Buy the latest improved, finest bred, pedigreed mutton sheep, such as the Shropshire, Oxford or Hampshire down. If you must go in debt for anything let it be for a few, at least of the best sheep. The best profit I ever made on live stock, says W. H. Jordan

in Iowa Homestead, was the purest bred I could buy or breed. Buy of an honest, straight-forward importer or breeder, nearest your home, but never of the proprietor of a "world beating stock farm," or of an importer that brings only the highest prize-winners of England, or that buys only the "best in Europe without regard to trouble and expense." Honesty makes an honest pedigree, the books to the contrary. By all means attend the state fair. Take your family with you. Have a good look at the professionally-fitted show sheep in their holiday dress. Buy only those from the field, not the stall-fed for breeders. Provide the highest and driest land you have for sheep pasture. If your farm is low and moist buy geese, not sheep. Plant a dozen stakes about the edges of the sheep pasture, two feet high, made of a two by four with a two-inch hole near the top. Store some good lard in each hole, seasoned with strychnine. Take your spade and take a walk in the cool of the day and meditate on the end of all things. Keep your mouth shut except to encourage the raising of dogs. Be sure the sheep are in good flesh in the fall. Save a blue grass pasture for winter run, feed little or no grain, have a shed as open as can be, and kept dry, and don't worry because you have as much money invested in a pure bred ewe as in a steer, for, as things are likely to be for the next two years, the ewe will pay the best profit.

Morals for Breeders.

A correspondent of the Rural World moralizes as follows: "A good shepherd has a fine flock. It's the early lambs that's named Ely. The ram is two-thirds of the flock. Bells do not keep dogs from worrying a flock, but they notify the shepherd of the danger. It costs as much to keep a poor sheep as it does a good one. Does it pay as well?"

A five dollar ram is too expensive and a long-legged one is too high. A few sheep in a flock will take care of themselves, but only a shepherd can make a large one profitable.

In winter the ram should never run with the flock, and cold rain should never wet their fleeces.

One good lamb is better than a pair of poor twins.

Frequent change of pasture makes fat sheep.

Quick-tempered men never make good shepherds.

Do not expect a sheep to have more sense than you have.

The foolish farmer drives his flock through a frog pond, and says I have washed my wool. Like the tramp that fell into a ditch, and says I have taken a Turkish bath.

The wise shepherd prevents diseases rather than cures them.

The careless flockmaster loses his sheep from neglect and says they had grub in the head. In June the stupid shepherd smears the nose of the sheep with tar and expects it to keep the gadfly away until frost.

A lunatic slept under a mosquito bar one night and thought the musicians would trouble him no more that summer.

A horse has as much use for horns as a sheep.

A Merino would be a better sheep without his wrinkles. A good ram is cheap at the money they are selling at now.

Be sure to dip, and when you clip.
The ticks have gone away.
But ram and dam the beam will tip.
As though they'd come to stay.
And all the little lambs will skip
Away to have their play.

The Southdown Breeders in Convention.

At the annual meeting of the American Southdown association held at Springfield, Ill., May 25, President J. H. Potts presided.

The following synopsis of the secretary's report and proceedings of the meeting show the association to be in excellent condition and the outlook for Southdown breeders very promising.

Volume IV, containing 2000 pedi-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

grees, instead of 1000 pedigrees as in each of the preceding volumes, is closed. It will be placed in the hands of the printer and be ready for distribution at an early date.

Entries for Volume V are being received. Under the rule heretofore adopted, entries for this volume require that for the registry of animals from unrecorded ancestors, the sires and dams, and grand sires and grand-dams, must also be recorded.

Since our last meeting twenty-three additions have been made to our membership, so that we now have ninety-eight of the leading breeders of the country as members of the association.

These additions to our membership and an increase in registration during the past year, indicate that on account of their superiority for mutton, excellence of wool, and for successful crossing on the native sheep of the country as an unrivaled improver for mutton and for wool, the Southdown sustains its high standard and has its share in the increased interest in sheep husbandry, and that the 2000 pedigrees for Volume V will be recorded during the year.

An analysis of the receipts of the association during the past year shows the following percentage by states:

Ohio, 17; Pennsylvania 11; New York 9; Illinois 9; the Canadas 9; Nebraska 8; West Virginia 6; Massachusetts, 5; Wisconsin 4; Kentucky 4; Indiana 2; Iowa 2; Vermont 2; Maine 1; Virginia 1; Missouri 1; New Jersey 1; Michigan 1, and Tennessee 1.

Breeders of Southdowns in England, having, during the past year, established a flock book for the registry of this breed of sheep in England, which has the recognition of our government in its late rules on the importation of animals for breeding purposes, our importers may hereafter expect fuller and more accurate pedigrees than have heretofore been furnished, and with very much less trouble in securing them. The matter of keeping a record of ewes in Great Britain is being adopted by some of their enterprising breeders, and a general advancement in this regard may be looked for.

In addition to the \$1000 already appropriated for Southdowns in special premiums at the World's Columbian exposition, the association provided for an additional \$250 for premiums to be offered for the Fat Stock show to be held in connection with that exposition, and also \$115, to be offered as special premiums at the New York State fair or the exposition at Detroit, Michigan in 1892.

The prosperity of the association and the man applications for membership, have made it necessary to enlarge the number of shares of its capital stock. To this end another meeting will be held on June 29, to vote on the proposition for an increase in the number of shares of its stock from 100 to 500.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill.; secretary, S. E. Prather, Springfield, Ill.; treasurer, D. W. Smith, Springfield, Ill.; board of directors for three years: C. M. Clay, White Hall, Ky., John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont., Canada, John Hobart Warren, Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

Breeding and Management of Sheep.

Mr. R. Baker, a noted and successful sheep man of Elyria, Ohio, in the Ohio Farmer says:

The American people have found that mutton is one of the best meats for the table, and that it is more easily digested than beef, and further, that an unhealthy sheep will not get fat so as to be fit for slaughter. Consequently they feel safe in eating the meat, not fearing that any disease may be contracted in doing so. When beef may be cut from a "lumpy jaw" animal, or the animal may be a subject of tuberculosis, etc., the demand for good, sweet, healthy mutton will increase, and it will become the most prominent of all meats for the American people, who know that it is healthy and very nutritious, strongly recommended by the most prominent physicians of the country. Twenty or twenty-five years ago few Americans who could get other meats would touch mutton, but since the mutton breeds of sheep—the "Downs" and "Long wools"—have become so numerous and can be found in nice shape at every respectable meat market, the consumption has steadily increased, and the meat is becoming more sought after every day, and doubtless will continue to increase.

We may be satisfied that as mutton has become such a prominent factor in the meat food of the American people, that sheep husbandry will be largely increased, and that a good demand will be found for breeding stock, so that farmers having surplus ewes will find ready customers at fair living prices. The prospect is encouraging for this great industry. The consumption of fat lambs and good young mutton is immense, and the demand is sure to keep up with the supply for some time to come.

The sheep-growing industry has become so widely scattered and is so remunerative to those who give it proper attention, that the time has gone past for the flocks to be neglected. The increased interest which so many take in various breeds will show to careless and indifferent men that it is folly for them to keep going along in the old ruts. There are, all through the country, many farms stocked with sheep which a few years since were purchased at long figures, while the owners felt sufficiently interested and a fair profit was realized—both wool and mutton selling at a good average price—was excellent. Then the flock was neglected. The owner's zeal abated. He became careless as regards their comfort in winter, and left them to the chances of weather in early spring. Deterioration took place. The sheep became diseased, infected with vermin, began to die, and the whole flock was comparatively worthless. Then comes the complaint, "no profit in sheep; neither the wool nor mutton amounts to anything." There seems at the present a good prospect for all who pay attention to the flock, to feed so as to increase the weight of the fleece and bring the animal to early maturity, for sheep, like cattle, pay best to sell when fat at an early age. Let us all, whether we cultivate a small or large flock, take a lesson from the men who give special care to their flocks and who are turning this industry to such good account.

Sales of Texas and Indian Territory Cattle.

The following sales of Texas and Indian Territory cattle were made at the points, on the dates, and by the commission merchants named:

AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS.

May 25—Evans-Snyder-Buel Co, sold for R F Jones, Austin, 34 steers, 959 lbs, \$3; A S Whitener, Burton, 1 bull, 1200 lbs, \$2.25; 25 steers, 914 lbs, \$2.80; 22 steers, 1001 lbs, \$3; L Fuchs, Paige, 12 steers, 852 lbs, \$3.30; 11 steers, 963 lbs, \$3.30; 1 bull, 1210 lbs, \$2.25; J Ebner, Paige, 23 steers, 916 lbs, \$2.85; T Pierce, Austin, 63 steers, 909 lbs, \$3; 2 cows, 1005 lbs, \$3; J G Barnett, Gonzales, 26 steers, 850 lbs, \$2.50; H P Barnett, Gonzales, 25 steers, 905 lbs, \$2.50; J G Barnett & Co, Gonzales, 81 steers, 984 lbs, \$2.50, A W Alley, Gonzales, 24 steers, 929 lbs, \$2.80; W L Potts, Gonzales, 22 steers, 989 lbs, \$2.75. May 26—Emie Real, Converse, 55 steers, 904 lbs, \$2.65; S J Ellis, Beeville, 16 bulls, 986 lbs, \$1.50. May 27—H D Orr, Terrell, 4 bulls, 1240 lbs \$2; 17 cows and heifers, 536 lbs, \$2; 2 same, 665 lbs, \$2.49 steers, 862 lbs, \$3; 41 steers, 1027 lbs, \$3.20; 4 stags, 1192 lbs, \$2.50; 1 bull, 1640 lbs, \$2.25; 3 calves at \$5.50; A M Aiken, Terrell, 24 steers, 993 lbs, \$3.40; 3 cows, 848 lbs, \$2.50; 22 steers, 860 lbs, \$3; 4 cows at \$5.50. May 30—A M Aiken, Terrell, 36 mixed, 581 lbs, \$2.50; Chisholm & Howell, Terrell, 114 steers, 983 lbs, \$3.45; 1 stag, 1090 lbs, \$2.50; 1 cow, 1050, \$3. May 31—W F Ackerman, San Antonio, 254 steers, 721 lbs, \$2.40; G W Saunders, San Antonio, 27 steers, 705 lbs, \$2.40; Saunders & Presnall, 29 steers, 718 lbs, \$2.40; Peck Bros, Rockwall, 19 steers, 1216 lbs, \$3.65; 18 steers, 954 lbs, \$3.35; 1 steer, 760 lbs, \$3.35; Sloan & Frazier, Brandon, 48 steers, 1051 lbs, \$3.40; 3 steer, 1030 lbs, \$3.40; 20 steers, 1015 lbs, \$3.40; 1 cow, 670 lbs, \$2.50; S E Sherwood, Pilot Point, 129 steers, 972 lbs, \$3.10; 21 steers, 1063 lbs, \$3; 23 steers, 873 lbs, \$2.85; M L Minter, Muskogee, 1 T, 48 steers, 996 lbs, \$3.20; 27 cows and heifers, 806 lbs, \$2; 56 same, 665 lbs, \$2.10; 37 calves at \$5.50. May 19—Stewart & Overstreet sold for H Runge & Co, Cuero, 16 bulls, 1010 lbs, \$1.75. May 22—C M Cauble, Aquilla, 33 fed heifers, 580 lbs, \$2.65; 48 fedsteers, 915 lbs, \$3.40; 54 fed cows, 747 lbs, \$2.75; 10 fed cows, 752 lbs, \$2; 47 fed yearlings, 386 lbs, \$1.90; 21 fed steers, 1044 lbs, \$3.55; 52 fed steers, 974 lbs, \$3.40; 1 fed stag, 1110 lbs, \$2.50; 250 fed sheep, 93 lbs, \$4.90; O M Breeder, Circleville, 64 fed steers, 1069 lbs, \$3.20. May 27—White & Jones, Wills Point, 45 fed steers, 1064 lbs, \$3.60; 45 fed steers, 985 lbs, \$3.40; 185 fed steers, 855 lbs, \$3.25; 8 fed stags, 1062 lbs, \$2.50; 3 fed bulls, 1070 lbs, \$2. May 23—The Texas Live Stock Commission Co, sold for I B Baker, Cypress, 86 calves at \$7.30. May 27—P M Kolb, Rockdale, 46 grass steers, 947 lbs, \$3.20; E G Simms, 47 grass steers rough, 1070 lbs, \$3.15; Simms & Holtzclaw, 150 grass steers, 844 lbs, \$2.80; 48 grass steers, 1068 lbs, \$3.15; 2 grass cows, 930 lbs, \$2.25. May 30—J Braden, Sabinal, 51 grass steers, 855 lbs, \$2.90; 28 grass cows, 724 lbs, \$2.50; L S Carter, 68 grass steers, 1000 lbs, \$2.90; 1 stag, 1000 lbs, \$2.12; W C Williams, Seguin, 18 grass steer, 1341 lbs, \$3.25. May 24—Alexander, Rogers & Crill, sold for H N Garrett, Marienfield, 1069 sheep, 80 lbs, \$4.65. May 25—J M Frierson, Albany, 72 steers, 987 lbs, 3 cents. May 31—Scaling & Tamblin sold for A D Walling, Irene, 47 steers, 1048 lbs, \$3.40; 94 steers, 1039 lbs, \$3.40; 3 cows, 809 lbs, \$2.50; Y T Manning, Celeste, 9 cows, 837 lbs, \$2.40; 24 steers, 1037 lbs, \$3.50; 23 steers, 1026 lbs, \$3.40; 11 steers, 840 lbs, \$2.85; George & Morgan, Wolf City, 206 steers, 1031 lbs, \$3.55; I R Brown, Gainesville, 133 steers, 1102 lbs, \$3.55. May 30—W G Ross, Mexia, 40 steers, 967 lbs, \$3.37; 19 cows, 834 lbs, \$2.65; 2 bulls, 1050 lbs, \$2; 48 calves, \$6.50 each, T H Carter, Fort Smith, Ark, 23 steers, 989 lbs, \$3. June 1—R McDonald, Baird, 75 steers, 936 lbs, \$3.25; G A Stanfield, Hubbard, 5 cows, 736 lbs, \$1.85; 25 calves, \$5 each; W Q Bowman, Hubbard, 27 yearlings, 425 lbs, \$1.75; 34 calves, \$6 each. May 31—

Jas Debord, Black Jack Grove, 27 steers, 1080 lbs, \$3.30, 19 steers, 886 lbs, \$3.10; 11 steers, 929 lbs, \$3; 5 cows, 866 lbs, \$2.40; Childs & Richmond, Merit, 16 cows, 890 lbs, \$2.60; 6 cows, 923 lbs, \$2.75; 24 steers, 1075 lbs, \$3.60; 31 steers, 925 lbs, \$3.30; 9 stags, 1267 lbs, \$2.75; 10 steers, 765 lbs, \$3.15; W L Davis, Gainesville, 26 steers, 871 lbs, \$3.25; C A Moore, Wolf City, 50 cows, 782 lbs, \$2.30; 4 bulls, 1092 lbs, \$2. June 1—Blasingame Bros, Italy, 23 cows, 697 lbs, \$2.05; T W Willie, Mt. Calm, 15 steers, 738 lbs, \$1.90; 12 calves at \$6; R H Harrison, Gainesville, 104 steers, 1093 lbs, \$3.50; W A French, Kaufman, 59 steers, 1045 lbs, \$3.50; 5 stags, 1224 lbs, \$2.75, 1 bull, 1520 lbs, 2.25; Watkins Bros, Gainesville, 3 steers, 813 lbs, \$2.80; Stanfield & Williams, Hubbard, 22 steers, 980 lbs, \$3.35; 27 mixed, 604 lbs, \$1.90; 9 calves at \$6; F F McGuffy, Hubbard, 2 stags, 830 lbs, \$2; 28 cows, 707 lbs, \$2.50; 27 cows, 839 lbs, \$2.60; 28 mixed, 627 lbs, \$1.75; 10 bulls, 1164 lbs, \$2; 3 oxen, 1280 lbs, \$3.40; 3 stags, 1046 lbs, \$2.50; 4 calves at \$6.

U. S. YARDS, CHICAGO.

May 23—The Texas Live Stock Commission Co, sold for Bonnett & Noble, Eagle Pass, Tex, 167 steers, 918 lbs, \$3; E H Carl, Carrizo Springs, 244 steers, 800 lbs, \$2.80. May 25—D Hunter Cuero, 43 steers, 920 lbs, \$3; M B Fields, Decatur, 48 steers, 991 lbs, \$3.75; 13 steers, 1146 lbs, \$3.75; 7 bulls, 1207 \$2.50; A Burns, Cuero, 16 steers, 980 lbs, \$3.25; 7 bulls, 1182 lbs, \$3.

May 23—Evans-Snyder-Buel Co sold for W A Thompson, Lockhart, 38 yearlings, 450 lbs, \$1.60; 29 cows, 714 lbs, \$1.80; 25 steers, 893 lbs, \$2.35. May 24—Botts Bros, Gonzales, 31 steers, 673 lbs, \$2.45; 26 cows, 662 lbs, \$1.90; M P Evans, Gonzales, 23 steers, 946 lbs, \$3.10; Cox & Evans, Gonzales, 24 steers, 930 lbs, \$3.10; Houston & Wells, Gonzales, 25 steers, 844 lbs, \$3.10; Baldrige Bros, Gonzales, 99 steers, 860 lbs, \$3; A Steiner, Gonzales, 78 steers, 827 lbs, \$2.90; F O Skidmore, Beeville, 26 bulls, 743 lbs, \$1.60; D G Evans, Gonzales, 48 steers, 895 lbs, \$3.05; J B Wells & Co, Gonzales, 75 steers, 845 lbs, \$2.75; Houston & Wells, Gonzales, 89 steers, 873 lbs, \$2.85; R W Kuhnen Granger, 20 oxen, 1246 lbs, \$3.15; M M Gardner, Granger 47 steers, 1008 lbs, \$3.25; 1 bull, 1500 lbs, \$2.75; J B Wells, Gonzales, 75 steers, 841 lbs, \$2.75; E Dickinson, Gonzales, 26 steers, 770 lbs, \$2.80; 20 steers, 1053 lbs, \$2.90; 10 steers, 815 lbs, 2.80; J J Beckham, Mexia, 76 steers, 1019 lbs, \$3.30; 54 cows, 675 lbs, \$2.60; 3 bulls, 1080 lbs, \$2.25; 12 calves, 160 lbs, \$3.75; S King, Mexia, 34 cows, 609 lbs, \$2.10. May 25—A J Dewees, Rockwall, 22 steers, 870 lbs, \$2.75; G H Dewees, Rockwall, 49 steers, 755 lbs, \$2.65; 4 cows, 960 lbs, \$2.75; 1 bull, 1300 lbs, \$2.50; 1 stag, 1600 lbs, \$3.50; S R Davis, Denton, 45 steers, 908 lbs, \$3.35; 45 yearlings, 460 lbs, \$2.50; 10 calves, 129 lbs, \$4.25; 8 cows, 669 lbs, \$2.15.

THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

A Lengthy and Interesting Letter from Secretary Rusk.

Under date of May 24, the Hon. S. W. T. Lanham, M. C. from the eleventh district, writes the Gazette as follows: Having had occasion recently to consult Secretary Rusk in relation to matters connected with cattle interests in Texas, and the purpose and operations of quarantine regulations and lines adopted, I have had the honor to receive from him the enclosed communication, which I think will be of interest to our people. Secretary Rusk assures me that he is anxious to conserve as far as he can, under the jurisdiction which he possesses, the cattle industry of our state, and from the many interviews I have had with him and the statement he has made to me, I believe that he intends, and our people need apprehend at his hands, no harsh or arbitrary action detrimental to the material prosperity of the cattle business in Texas. He appreciates the questions of state and federal jurisdiction and recognizes the importance of co-operation, and de-

sires to avoid, to every extent possible, unnecessary friction and disturbance. Secretary Rusk's letter referred to is as follows:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 18th instant, making inquiries in regard to the quarantine line for cattle in the state of Texas, and its effect upon the stock interests of that state, and I take pleasure in replying at such length as seems necessary to clearly present the matter to you.

One of the first and most important questions which confronted me when I was called to administer the department of agriculture was how to prevent the losses which were occurring from splenic or Texas fever, and from the many local regulations differing in their requirements, some being unnecessarily burdensome and possibly unjust, and all failing to a great extent to accomplish their object. The great stock yards of the country were infected, and people feared to buy cattle from them for grazing purposes. Those who did buy met with heavy losses. Cattle purchased for export were infected and died in such numbers that insurance rates reached eight and ten per cent. of the value of the animals. And yet shippers were compelled to meet and observe regulations which varied in almost every state, and with the terms of which, on account of their number, they could not be familiar, while the cattle from large districts that were not infected were included under restrictions with those which were known to be infected.

The matter is one with which many difficulties have been connected. The great extent of the country, the widely separated stock yards to be regulated, the great number of stock cars to be disinfected, the enormous number of cattle in transit to be inspected and kept apart, the prejudices and conflicting interests of our people, have been such as to compel me to give to the solution of the question much anxious thought and deliberate consideration. Taking these difficulties into account, the success of the regulations of this department has been far greater in preventing disease and in promoting the prosperity of the cattle industry of all sections of the country than could have been anticipated. The stock yards of the principle points have been so well managed that cattle have been purchased in them for grazing purposes with almost absolute safety. The effect of this has been to increase the demand for thin cattle and to relieve the markets of the surplus of the very class which competed with Texas cattle. The losses among export cattle have decreased so much that the insurance rates have dropped from 8 per cent. to less than 2 per cent., saving over \$5 per head on each of the 400,000 steers now annually exported, and enabling these exports to be kept at a maximum at a time when the margin between prices here and abroad was so narrow as to have otherwise greatly interfered with shipments.

I am also gratified to be able to say that the terms of this department's regulations have been so generally adopted that there are now practically but one set of rules in force for the country, and the movement of live stock is thus greatly facilitated.

The stockmen of Texas have participated in these benefits equally with those who are located in other states. With the surprisingly large number of cattle which has been marketed during the last three years in this country, the importance of facilitating transportation and trade, of encouraging the purchase of thin cattle for feeders and of sustaining the export cattle trade, cannot be overestimated. There has been a more hopeful market, and prices have been sustained as they could not otherwise have been.

When the regulations as to Southern cattle were made by the various states they were made, as a rule, to conform to the boundary lines of states. In no other way could the states hope to protect themselves, because Illinois, Ohio or other distant states had no means of knowing from what portion of Texas

cattle in transit originated. My idea was to put the line as near the coast in the state of Texas as it could be safely located. I was influenced in this by a desire to do justice to the people of Texas, and by the belief that the smaller the number of animals sent to the pens set apart for Southern cattle, the better would be the price realized for them. There is a demand for this class of cattle for certain purposes, and putting them together in one section of the yards where the buyers had no trouble in finding them, and where they were not mixed with other kinds of stock, had the effect of facilitating their sale and improving the prices received for them. This being the case it is evident that by moving the line further south in Texas, we diminish the number of cattle going to these pens, reduce competition in them, and proportionally assist the sales.

The first proposition was that I should make the quarantine line conform to the state line of Texas, since it was believed by many stockmen of Northern states that a line across Texas could not be properly guarded and maintained. After long consideration and many consultations with interested parties I decided that the line might be safely established on the southern boundaries of the counties of Palmer, Castro, Swisher, Briscoe, Hall and Childress. This was as far south as the line could be placed at that time with the co-operation of the authorities of interested Northern states. It allowed the cattle from twenty-six Texas counties to go to any part of the country without restrictions. The following year on account of the perfect protection from disease which had been afforded by the regulations, the line was moved farther south, and these privileges were granted to twelve additional counties.

During the last year there have been requests for removing from the operation of the restrictions a much larger portion of the state of Texas. I found by consultation with state authorities and stockmen that there was much doubt as to the propriety of such action. They were not certain that the cattle from the district in question could be safely allowed to come in contact with Northern stock, and they doubted if the line would be observed by the citizens of Texas, or if it could possibly be maintained by this department.

A committee representing the citizens and live stock associations of a large part of Texas came before me with the assurance that a line which would remove restrictions from all that part of Texas which could be agreed upon as uninfected territory, would be maintained by the citizens of the state of Texas acting in co-operation with this department. After communicating with Governor Hogg, and learning that he was in sympathy with the movement and that he would recommend to the legislature the enactment of proper laws and the creation of a live stock commission to co-operate with this department for enforcing the necessary regulations, I decided to remove the line as far as possible consistent with safety and considering the information at hand. This I did, and the cattle are now shipped from sixty-nine counties of Texas without any restrictions.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the condition of the cattle industry in Texas as well as in the country at large has been greatly improved by these regulations. They are not even a hardship to the people of the infected portion of Texas. On the contrary they have been the means of simplifying, harmonizing and rendering less burdensome the local regulations of the states in which their cattle are marketed. They have reduced the number of cattle going to the quarantine pens, and thus lessened competition. They enable the citizens of the coast districts to take their cattle during the winter to their ranges above the line and fatten them in a district, also in your state from which they can be shipped to all parts of the country without restrictions.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Even the cattle going directly from the coast district for slaughter have the advantage of being placed by themselves, which has the effect that always follows proper grading and improves their prices.

It is obviously to the interest of the state of Texas as a whole to maintain the quarantine line where it now is, and to co-operate in enforcing it, so that no disease will be caused by Texas cattle and the agitation and suspicion in regard to them will disappear. A free channel is kept open for them under United States authority, through which they go to any part of the country for slaughter. A free channel is also maintained by the same authority for all Texas cattle which can be safely sold for grazing, and these cattle practically have government guaranty that they may be purchased and mixed with Northern cattle without danger to the latter.

In addition to this the susceptible cattle of Western Texas are protected from an infection which is just as dangerous to them as it is to the cattle of the Northern states. This of itself is a great gain to the cattle interests of the state as the losses have heretofore been enormous.

It appears to me, therefore, that the regulations now in force are reasonable; that they are beneficial to all concerned, and that they accomplish their object in preventing the spread of disease. If the line now established cannot be maintained, the result will be that the line will be moved to conform with the northern and western boundaries of the state, and that all Texas cattle will be considered infectious, for it cannot be expected that people of other states will allow the vast capital which they have invested in native stock to be endangered by the free introduction of cattle which are liable to introduce such a deadly disease. It is, I repeat, to the interest of Texas to maintain the present line, and to have a state board who can co-operate for this purpose. Let it be known that our own people are determined to have such regulations carried out as will insure safety to all, and the market will be enlarged at the same time that objections and obstructions to the movement of your stock will be withdrawn.

Messrs. Morris & Price of Leavenworth, Kansas, shipped 2000 two-year-old steers from Childress on Wednesday. The cattle were out of the herds of the Childress Land and Cattle company and the Louisville Land and Cattle company's herds. They were billed to Rollins, Wyoming, from which point they will be driven about seventy miles to the ranches of Messrs. Morris & Price in the northwest corner of Colorado. These cattle are described as being an extra good, smooth, well-bred lot, giving perfect satisfaction to the purchasers. The price paid was \$16 per head.

Quite a number of cattlemen and cattle buyers are at the Tremont, among them G. M. Casey of Chilton, Missouri, and R. B. Casey, of Clifton, A. T. These gentlemen have sold 3000 head of steers to C. A. Dale, of Glendive, Montana. A part of the cattle will come from the company's ranch near Clifton and will be shipped from this city, the balance of the contract will be filled from Lincoln county and will be shipped from Clayton. H. T. Smizer of Montana, and J. H. Payne of Denver, are also here to receive the cattle. Major W. A. Towers, a well known cattle buyer, arrived Wednesday night and is stopping at the same house. He generally buys LC cattle.—[Silver City Enterprise.]

Duncan Houston of Gonzales on Wednesday sold 2000 two and three-year-old steers to Burke Burnett of this city. The cattle were raised on Mr. Houston's Pecos valley ranch, and were on the trail near Childress at the time of the sale. The cattle will be grazed on Mr. Burnett's newly acquired range in the Comanche reservation. The JOURNAL was not able to obtain prices.

Mr. A. W. Nanny, who lives in Johnson county nine miles southwest of Cleburne spent a part of the past week in Fort Worth, exhibiting under a canvas and for an admission fee of ten cents, a grey filly four years old and her twin two months old colts, one of which was a well formed, well developed mule, and the other an equally well developed horse colt. This freak of nature is explained or accounted for in this way. The owner of the filly wished to breed her to a jack, to which the filly, however, objected. The custom, which has been for several years extensively practiced in cases of this kind, was then resorted to and the filly was first bred to the horse and immediately afterwards to the jack. This method, as practiced in the past, had usually been successful, always resulting in a mule colt. In this instance, however, it was doubly successful and the result was both a mule and a horse colt. This is perhaps the only instance on record where an animal of any kind or description ever gave birth to twins from different sires.

The oat crop in Jack county, will, says the Gazette, be simply immense, and wheat will turn out better than was anticipated.

The sand storm last Saturday killed nearly all the cotton on prairie land, a number of farmers are now planting the third time.—[Nocona Argus.]

It has been quite cold through Northern New Mexico and the Panhandle country during the past few days. In fact it has been a cold backward spring all over the country.

Cyclones have recently done considerable damage at several different points in the state. The most serious damage being done at Belcher, and in Falls and Tom Green counties.

Good rains have fallen all over the Panhandle country. The Matador and Espuela pastures which have for some time been very dry are reported to have had good rains within the last few days.

J. S. Noll was in from the Pecos this week. He has sold his wool for fifteen cents, his muttons to Joe Theille for \$3, and is in a correspondingly happy frame of mind.—[San Angelo Enterprise.]

A press telegram dated Chamberlin, S. D., June 2d, says: A newspaper published at Boulder, Mont., received here, gives information of the disappearance of Sam T. Clover, the noted newspaper correspondent of Chicago, and fears are he has been killed by stockmen whom he has had occasion to criticize.

The San Marcial (N M) Reporter says: The wool convention at Albuquerque should be well attended and great care should be taken that it represents the interest, which has become one of the most, if not the most important, interests in the territory.

The Albany News takes a cheerful view of the situation. It says: Sheepmen are all shearing now that haven't sheared, a few muttons selling, and some demand for steer yearlings. Beef will soon be fat enough to ship, and we look for a traffic revival all around. Our merchants are smiling over the prospects.

Nolan county seems to be in a prosperous condition. The Record says: Many harvesting machines are being sold by our dealers to farmers, who are now preparing to reap the reward of their labors, and ere long our streets will be thronged with wagons heavily

laden with all kinds of small grain, fresh and fine for the markets.

Liberty county is all right, as is shown by the following, clipped from the Vindicator: Notwithstanding the unusual cool weather of the past week the crops, we learn, are doing well. The cotton was somewhat checked in its growth on account of the cold, but is getting all right again.

A Texline special of yesterday says: A good, slow rain fell here last night, and to-day a stout norther is blowing, fraught with mists of sleet and snow, and very cold, so much so that many parties who removed their stoves on the near approach of the June time, are forcibly reminded that they acted hastily and in absolute disregard of Brother Foster's warning.

A telegram from Belcherville says: The most destructive cyclone which has ever visited North Texas struck our little city Tuesday. More than twenty families are homeless, twenty-four persons injured and 1500 people thankful that it is no worse. "It was a regular "twister," striking the city from the northwest. The path, as shown by the mark of devastation was not exceeding 200 yards wide, but exceedingly severe and terrific.

A telegram from San Angelo to the Dallas News dated June 1 says: M. B. Pulliam, a prominent stockman, was bitten by a rattlesnake while branding cattle forty miles from San Angelo late Tuesday evening and is yet unconscious but physicians think the chances for his recovery are favorable. The JOURNAL together with Mr. Pulliam's many friends hope he may speedily recover.

Sheep are held at higher prices this season in New Mexico than prevailed last year, and contracts made so far this year are at an increase over the prices then paid. This journal has information that the statement published last week to the effect that a large trade for wethers made by a Las Vegas firm was at slightly lower prices than prevailed last year was incorrect; the terms show the market to be stronger.—[Stock Grower.]

A message from San Angelo gives the following brief description of the Tuesday's storm. Parties in from the Twin Mountain farm to-day report the damages sustained there Tuesday night by the tornado will exceed \$10,000. Nearly every house on the plantation was blown down. Parts of the buildings were hurled through the air for nearly a mile. The crops were beaten into the earth and destroyed. One house, in which a man and family were living, was taken up by the wind and carried over a hundred yards, leaving the floor and occupants of the house uninjured. In another house a Mexican woman was fatally injured.

Several weeks ago there was trouble on the Matador ranch, and the foreman, a man named Boon, was shot by the sheriff of the county. Boon's friends placed him on the train at Childress and started to Belton, but the man grew worse and when the train arrived at Alvord Boon was dead. His remains were brought to this city and turned over to Undertakers Wilks & Gause, and prepared for interment, and last evening taken to Belton. Several lady and gentleman relatives and friends accompanied them.

A Gazette telegram, dated Channing, June 2d, says: Several herds of cattle, comprising 10,000 head, are being held around Channing for sale and shipment. Col. Milne sold 400 head of steers to Phillips Bros., and the same were shipped to Montana yesterday. Messrs. Reynolds ship to-day one train load to Colorado. Channing is alive with cattlemen, and cattle keep coming in. Mr. Farris of Roswell, N. M., has 5000 head on the trail coming to Channing. There is an abundance of grass and water and with the present prospects and outlook Channing will soon be the chief

shipping point on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad.

The following interesting stock items are taken from the Folsom Springs (N. M.) Metropolitan:

H. Agor of Nebraska bought 300 head of dry cows of W. C. McDonald at \$10 each. They were delivered last week.

H. Tusler of Miles City, Montana, started this week with a trail herd of 2200 three-year-old steers which he got of A. Hartsgrove, paying \$17.50 per head.

Francisco Galegos of Ute creek, has lost about 800 lambs this spring owing to the bad weather two weeks ago. Sheepmen about Folsom lost none to speak of.

Christian Otto has sold ninety head of two-year-old steers to M. W. Scott of Lucerne, Kansas. The steers were held in pasture during the past winter and brought \$14 a head.

L. F. Garcia, one of the leading sheep raisers and wool growers on the Trampers, has closed out his flock of sheep, numbering about 18,000. They brought \$2 and \$1 each, sheep and lambs.

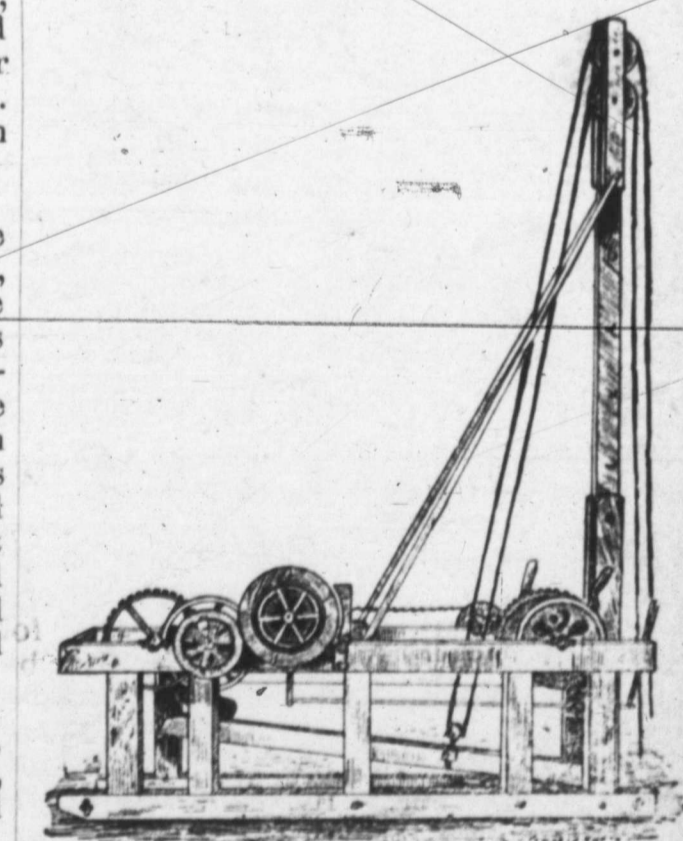
The RL outfit, belonging to P. S. Jones of Las Animas, Colo., passed through here Tuesday morning headed for the California pens, where they commenced the spring hunt Wednesday. Charley Pier was leader of the outfit which consists of eight men.

The VVN trail herd of 1600 head of steers and cows under the supervision of D. M. Walker, passed through here last Sunday en route for South Park, Colo., where they will be turned on the range. The cattle are owned by Eddy & Bissel of Eddy, N. M.

The remains of W. R. Crosby, the stockman who was run over by the cars and killed south of Texline last Friday night, passed through Folsom Sunday morning for La Crosse, Wisconsin. Mr. Crosby had received sixteen trains of cattle at Amarillo, Texas, which he was taking to Montana. He started with the last train and when near Texline as he was going from one car to the other he was thrown under the wheels, completely severing the head from the body. The deceased is well known in Northern New Mexico and Colorado. He leaves a wife and two small children.

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AGRICULTURAL.

It will be generally found that the farmer who attends to his business in a business-like way, and who keeps everything snug and in place, is the man who makes farming pay.

Fat-producing foods are not fit for a breeding animal. Our calves and colts are often weak, our lambs die, and our pigs become diseased because the mother was not fed so as to develop bone and muscle while carrying her young. Such food as oats should be fed the dam, and plenty of room for exercise provided.

Treat your employe as a man that has feelings, conscience, in all as a fellow being, and if he be a man he will appreciate it and ever be willing to work for his employer's interest. If he wishes to go away a little early at night or wishes an accommodation of some kind grant it and see if he isn't more willing to reciprocate.

Many of the immigrants from Central and Eastern Europe who have settled at the West retain their old liking for rye bread. Though they live where wheat is the main crop, and grow this for market, they also grow rye for home use. Some of them have learned to like the old-fashioned combination of rye flour and Indian meal, which makes a bread light, easily digested and nearly perfect for the nutrition of hard-working men and women.

Considering the amount of time that letting down and putting up bars necessitates, the most expensive gate will soon pay for itself, provided the farmer counts his time worth anything. More that this, letting down the bars directly teaches stock to be breachy. They usually have one or two bars to step over, and after practising on these a while, they learn to jump the bar in its slant upward, until after a little they are ready to take any fence that comes in their way.

Advices from abroad show that the season in Europe has been uniformly late. Fall crops have made but little progress in development, and spring crops are generally put in behind time. As a general thing, the advancement of vegetation is as good as could be expected under the circumstances, and the outlook is considered not especially below the average for the time of year. Good weather from this time on will be necessary for the realization of current expectations.

The weeding out of poor, sickly growths of corn stalks early in the season is essential for a perfect stand of those that remain. The sooner that this is done after the relative value of the different ones can be ascertained, the better it will be for the whole field. Too many of these poor, sickly growths, or suckers, are allowed to remain, sapping out the strength of the soil for no earthly good, and crowding the larger stalks. If pulled out when very young they will give more room and light for those that remain, and they make excellent green fodder for the animals.

The prospects for a good corn crop are not at all favorable in the East. The National Stockman, published at Pittsburg, Pa., says: "It is very evident now that the season will have to take a remarkable and decided turn for the better if the corn crop is to come up to a fair average for this period in the history of the country. Not only has a great deal of the intended corn area not yet been planted, but much that has been planted is doing little if any good. Of course it is not impossible that the outcome may yet be all that is desired, but the chances are against it, the outlook just now growing a little worse from day to day."

There have been extensive tests at the various stations in the last few years relative to the detasselling of corn; and farmers have trustworthy re-

sults from which to reason. There have been, however, some opposite results obtained at the stations. Not a few believe in this process of detasselling of the corn, and they have had uniformly better crops as the result. On the other hand, directly opposite results have come from the process when practised by the Nebraska station. One must judge from these experiments whether it pays to tamper with nature in this respect, for it is certain that the results cannot be depended upon. The process is a simple one, and it seems to be founded upon scientific grounds. The upper portion of the corn stalks contains the pollen-bearing flowers of the male, and the tassels from one-half the stalks have been removed before the pollen has been spread upon them. Extra trouble which this takes, and the doubtful success of the experiment, make the work impractical.

Farmers in the southern counties of Scotland are just now having a terrible experience with a scourge of mice. Crops are eaten out frequently to a degree which renders replanting altogether necessary, with strong probability that the destruction may be repeated on the replanting. Mice are overrunning the fields and eating everything, and farmers are meeting and consulting about modes of fighting them, but so far with very little success. The attention of the British government has been called to the matter, and steps are being taken to have the plague investigated with a view of discovering some plan for the destruction of the rodents. Pests of many kinds interfere from time to time with the success of agriculture in different parts of the world; but their destruction rarely becomes more hopeless than when they are of the kind now annoying Scotch farmers, or of the nature of the rabbit pest which has so largely interfered with agriculture and sheep raising in Australia.

Dr. Galen Wilson, of New York, speaks of a man who was so neat and precise about his farm and person that people said he was too nice to be wise. He raised a family of six children, who all imbibed this strong trait of his character. He died worth \$20,000—all made by this kind of farming. Subsequently Dr. Wilson visited this family, and says: "The stable and carriage-house floors are neatly swept, and his customary splint broom for the purpose, which he used to manufacture himself, stood conveniently by as of old. There was no straw on the stairs, no harness or bit of harness off its accustomed peg, and no implement out of place. There was not a missing fence rail or board on the farm; creeks were nicely bridged and gates solidly hung, in lieu of bars. The woodhouse was supplied with dry wood prepared for the stove, and the capacious cellar under the modern fine residence was in complete order, well aired and free from must and mould. I saw nothing anywhere that could be bettered. He raised six children, most of whom are settled. Following them to their homes, I found the same orderly surroundings in each instance. Neatness is next to thrift, and all are prosperous. If one begins by caring for little things largely, he will in due season have large things to engage his attention. This man, considered in his younger days a little off balance by the slothful, died worth \$20,000 of his own making; besides, what is better, he reared and sent out into the world these six young people teach others, by their daily practices, lessons in neatness, economy and thrift."

In an able article on agricultural education, which is given in a newly-published English book, Prof. McConnell has the following pregnant remarks: And now we come to the greatest engine of agricultural education—practical as well as scientific—the printing press. This, of course, has been the great cause of progress in the world, as the means of communicating a man's knowledge to all his fellows. It was said above that the most important

part of agricultural education was the gaining a knowledge of the practical part by living on a farm, but next to this come the weekly farm papers, which are a record of the current life of the farm, and from which a reader learns of the progress, success or failure, of his "professional brethren." Johnson said that books are the great universities, and any farmer who procures one of the many excellent textbooks to be had, and reads it through, will learn much that will be of value to him; but unfortunately, farm work is inimical to systematic study, and, therefore, the ordinary farmer can get more good from his weekly modicum served up in one or more of the farm papers, while the information is more varied. A farm paper is first and chiefly a record of practical farming—men will write there regarding what they know who would never think of attempting a book. But it is also a concise epitome of scientific information, for when any one writes a volume on a subject, he goes into all the minute details and spreads it out "thin," in order to make up a book of a respectable size, whereas when he writes a column or two for a paper, he "boils it down," and gives the most valuable points in few words. When an old or young farmer, therefore, bethinks himself of cultivating the "farm within the ring-fence of his own skull," the first thing to do is to take in one or more of the weekly farm papers, and the books and lectures and systematic study will follow as circumstances permit.

A Critical Time.

The situation throughout the agricultural West is serious. This is putting the case mildly. Not only have all lands along the principal water-courses been inundated to a destructive degree, but the incessant rainfall has delayed farming operations so that the first of June will witness the greater portion of the corn lands unplanted—in many instances unplowed. Only under the most favorable summer and fall conditions can anything like a crop of corn be harvested, and at this writing (Monday) a cold wind dead North does not bring much promise except as it serves to drive away the clouds and dry the mud. The failure of the corn crop—which is hinted at in the present conditions—would be a national calamity. To avert it will require the exercise of no little judgment unless succeeding conditions are phenomenally favorable. The unseasonably low temperature has proved the salvation of the wheat in some sections; for except in those fields where cattle now disport themselves the plant is looking well. Warm weather with the heavy rains would have forced a growth the rankness of which would well nigh have wrought its own destruction—in fact this condition has been dangerously approximated in Kansas, and immediate dry weather is imperatively demanded for the safety of the waving grain.

Blizzards in May are not normal, but they blew just the same in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Wisconsin last week, snow following the wake of the rain. It is little wonder that all the efforts of the "bears" on "Change have been unavailing to prevent a bounding up of corn and wheat prices. The present is a critical time. With favorable conditions all is not lost by any means except where ravaging rivers have worked destruction. The situation along the Missouri and Mississippi bottoms is pitiable, and Governor Fifer, of this state, made a personal investigation last week with a view to determine whether or not the situation demands the assembling of the legislature in special session to provide aid for the stricken districts. His decision in this matter has not yet been announced.—[Breeder's Gazette.]

If you want to buy or sell any kind of real estate or live stock, remember that the Texas Land and Live Stock agency, at rooms 54 and 55, Hurley building, Fort Worth, Tex., is headquarters for everything in these lines.

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STOCK FARMING.

On many farms cattle and pigs must be both kept if the best profit with each is realized.

Many Eastern farmers find their principle pay in fattening cattle in the manure they have secured.

Practically every keeper of farm stock is a breeder to a more or less extent, and in a majority of cases the profit comes from selling the surplus animals.

The farmers who are successful are those who never lose sight of the fact that the farm is a home; that everything done toward beautifying and improving the place is enhancing its value.

To-day our best beef is sold at two to three years old. It was not many years since beef was not thought to be beef unless the animal was at least four years old, and yet the meat of the two-year-old beeves of to-day is of the finest quality, and it surpasses in weight that of the average four-year-old of twenty years ago. Where beeves can be turned off in half the time, a man can raise twice as many off the same land, and the early maturity of our mutton and swine is to-day as that of our beef.

While coal oil is one of the best materials that can be used for destroying lice on all kinds of stock, says a writer in one of our exchanges, care must be taken in applying or considerable damage will be done the animals. One way of applying is to mix thoroughly with an equal portion of water and then keep well stirred, as the oil and water separate very quick if allowed to stand. Another good way of applying is by mixing with lard or grease and rubbing it on as a salve or ointment, and in this way it can be used with nearly or quite all kinds of stock, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses or poultry. It is cheap and effective. In nearly all cases it is best to give a second application in a week or ten days in order to make the work effective.

In figuring the profit from a given crop always consider what the crop has cost to produce. This is the weak point with some grain farmers, for they make no estimate of the amount of plant food that has been taken from the soil, and that is carried wholly away from the farm when the grain is sold. Any system of agriculture which consists largely in growing and selling grain is bound to leave the land poorer in the end, but if the grain is grown and fed out upon the farm, the product being marketed upon the hoof, the farm will grow richer and a better money return will be procured from the crops. Rarely does a farm run down in its productive capacity where a fair amount of good stock is kept, but very often when the business is largely confined to growing grain.

Breed to good calves. Take care of them and do not keep them past twenty-four months. This thing of asking a straw-stack or skim-milk calf to pay a profit to his breeder, another to the man who buys him as a stocker and perhaps a third to the man who finally feeds him is asking altogether too much in the present "pegged" condition of the market. We need more good bulls of a proper feeding type in service and more generous feeding of the youngsters on the farms upon which they are dropped. Anything that tends to retard the ripening of the young animal at the earliest possible age, in any degree whatever, lessens the chances for ultimate profit at the shambles. Under the old system and the present narrow margin of profit does this great fact receive anything like sufficient consideration?

The difficulty to-day with all of our work in the dairy field, is a lack of intellectuality. The difficulty with agriculture is that it is not followed as an

intellectual pursuit. Consequently the greatest of all industries, agriculture, is being handled by men to-day who condemn brains and condemn understanding and learning. It requires no very great exercise of brains for a man to learn the laws of banking, for they are of human origin, devised by some banker just back of him; but when a man steps into the arena of agriculture, he is dealing with the laws that God has made, and no man can interpret and apply those laws that has not been blessed with wisdom and with study and with intelligence. A man must be a very narrow interpreter of God who makes butter and cheese after the fashion of much of it that we have seen, who can raise but half a ton of hay, twenty bushels of corn, ten of wheat, twenty of oats or fifty of potatoes to the acre; whose pastures are overrun with weed, whose pigs a year old tip the beam at 125 to 150 pounds, and whose steers at four years weigh a thousand pounds. We do not call this either brassy or intelligent farming, but how many are addicted to it.

As an article of food there is probably no fat product which is so easy of digestion as butter, and the better the butter the more easily it is assimilated. As a matter of fact, the human system call for little fat as such and very little of that used as food is assimilated and made part and portion of the animal economy. It is like salt, simply a condiment, and like pepper, mustard and vinegar of but little service as food. Still we will eat fat, some of us more, than others less. But it may be as well to distinguish between them, for because fat it does not follow that one thing is as good as another, or that one is not infinitely more injurious than another. The chemist will testify to the fact that a fat submitted to him for chemical analysis is pure, that so far as his tests show it is also healthful, and be both scientific and truthful in his statement. But it must be remembered that the chemistry of the laboratory is one thing and the chemistry of the human stomach another and very different thing. The fat of animals and butter fat are not the same. Butter fat contains elements not found in the fat of any animal or plant. It is exceedingly doubtful if the fat or oil of a plant has any connection, direct or remote, with fat in butter. It would be a mine of wealth to the dairyman to have it demonstrated that fat fed to a cow could be converted into butter fat. So good an authority as Dr. Foster of England holds that the fat in food has no connection with the fats in milk, that the fats in milk are the results of the proteins fed, and that fatty foods tend to diminish the fats in the milk. In the tests it is found that the fats in the milk of a large producing bulter cow far exceeds the possible fats in the food consumed by the cow. When a plant is said to contain a certain amount of fat, it does not mean fat available for butter, for no man knows that it is used in the animal economy in the elaboration of butter fats.

All along the line comes the cry for better cattle, well fed, well rounded and well matured; cattle fit to make beef which decent people can eat and enjoy and which they are willing to pay for. It is the poor, ill fed, bony, sinewy, juiceless and tasteless trash that is flooding the markets and weaning the people from all desire for beef. An item to the National Stockman from its Chicago correspondent tells one side of the story: Is this year to be another record breaker in cattle supplies? And are salesmen to be obliged to constantly contend with excessive offerings of beef? Year after year of low prices fraught with apparently little profit to the producer seems to have no visible effect on the cattle production of this great country. Theory goes for naught; the wise prophecies of "statisticians" who occasionally say, after a hard winter, that that there will be a beef famine are never fulfilled; the statements of far West live stock journals from time to time that the ranges show a falling-off in production, or that

cattlemen are being driven out, or are voluntarily going out of the business, fall of verification. In the meantime all railways, from Wisconsin to Montana and Idaho, and away around to Texas and the Gulf of Mexico, have continued to pour into Chicago a flood of cattle, good bad and indifferent, at the rate of 11,000 head every business day since the first of January. In other words the receipts for the first three months of 1892 were 848,127, showing an increase over the corresponding period a year ago of about 84,000 head. The present market is not encouraging to salesmen, with prices barely steady and few droves good enough to command figures as high as \$5 per 100 pounds. The demand is not urgent. If exporters are fairly liberal buyers the chance are that local dressed beef houses will say their coolers are full of meat and they will hold off. Or if the big packers are taking hold with some interest the foreign markets may be only fair. This has been the record much of the time for the last three months.

Growing Up with the Country Too Slow.

Being tired of working for a salary, I decided to go west and grow up with the country. I invested in real estate and became land poor, and was obliged to make a living for my wife and children some other way. I saw Mr. Morehead's experience in the plating business by accident in an old newspaper. I did as he did, sent \$5 to H. F. Delno A Co. of Columbus, Ohio, and went to work plating first in my own neighborhood, and found I did so well that I hired a man and he brought in the plating, which I did at my house. There is plenty of money out West here, if you only know how to get it, and I hope my experience will help anybody who is having a hard time. I made last week \$12 and the week previous \$13.14. Anybody can get circulars by writing to Delno & Co., Columbus, Ohio.

ROBERT LINDSAY.

Don't become constipated. Take Beecham's Pills.

CAUTION.—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Carefully examine the outside wrapper. None other genuine.

Pears' Soap

Whoever wants soft hands, smooth hands, white hands, or a clear complexion, he and she can have both; that is, if the skin is naturally transparent; unless occupation prevents.

The color you want to avoid comes probably neither of nature or work, but of habit.

Either you do not wash effectually, or you wash too effectually; you do not get the skin open and clean, or you hurt it.

Remedy.—Use Pears' Soap, no matter how much; but a little is enough if you use it often.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."



STILL ROLLING

St. Helens, England, is the seat of a great business.

BEECHAM'S PILLS are made there. They are a specific for all **Nervous and Bilious Disorders** arising from **Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and all Female Affections.**

THEY ARE COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

YOU HAVE ALL READ OF THE LUXURY IN TRAVEL.

Buy Your Tickets Over



AND EXPERIENCE IT.

Perfect Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car Service

BETWEEN

TEXAS POINTS

AND CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

Between FORT WORTH, DENISON, GAINESVILLE, DALLAS, WACO, TEMPLE AND TAYLOR. PULLMAN SLEEPING-CAR SERVICE TO AUSTIN AND SAN ANTONIO.

Close connections made for Laredo, points in the Republic of Mexico and California, as well as points in the North and East.

For rates, routes, maps, time-tables or other information call on or address

M. McMOY, City Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets, Fort Worth.

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THE GREAT SPECIALIST.

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successfully treated. Has cured thousands of cases of deafness, catarrh, bronchitis, consumption, asthma, whooping cough and disease of the heart. Also treats all nervous and blood diseases arising from excesses or early indiscretions, and has a new method of treating gonorrhoea, syphilis, female and chronic diseases.

TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

No charge for consultation. Beware of quacks with books, but consult a reliable physician.

Medicine sent by mail or express. Address with stamp. Rooms 305 and 306 Bankers' and Merchants' National Bank building, Main street, Dallas, Texas.

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young; Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully restored. How to enlarge and strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men Testify from 47 States, Territories and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed sealed free. Address ERIC MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Notice.

Commencing March 3d, 1892, the St. Louis Southwestern railway will run all passenger trains to and from the Union depot at Fort Worth, Texas.

PERSONAL MENTION.

E. B. Carver of Henrietta, was in the city on Monday.

Capt. J. C. Lea of Roswell, N. M., is again in the city.

C. H. Ray, the Ranger cattle dealer, was in Fort Worth Wednesday.

A. E. Green a well-to-do cattleman of Comanche county was in the city Tuesday.

Sam Malin the well known stockman of Colorado City was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

J. H. Belcher one of Clay county's most successful stockmen was in the city Tuesday.

H. H. Halsell, president of the Wise County National Bank, was in Fort Worth Thursday.

James A. Wilson live stock agent of the Chicago and Alton went South Tuesday night.

Charles McFarland of Aledo "the Parker county rabbit hunter" was in the city Sunday.

E. S. and Frank Witherspoon, two prominent and successful cattlemen of Gainesville, were in Fort Worth Tuesday.

Larkin Hearn of Belle Plain came down from his Indian Territory pasture Monday and spent Tuesday in Fort Worth.

T. D. Woody of Decatur, the good-looking representative of the old reliable Gregory, Cooley & Co., was in the city Monday.

Hernando C. Babb of Decatur, who works for Cassidy Bros & Co. of the St. Louis National Stock yards, was in Fort Worth Tuesday.

J. D. Jeffries manager of the Tongue River Ranch was in the city Monday. Mr. Jeffries represents everything in good shape in his locality.

Geo. W. Williams, the Pecos cattleman, the fellow who forgot to check his wife's trunk and left it on the depot platform when starting on a bridal tour, went up the Fort Worth and Denver Saturday.

Dunn Houston, the Gonzales cattleman, was in Fort Worth Monday. Mr. Houston has a herd of 2000 steers, on the trail near Childress. The cattle are from his Pecos ranch, and are said to be a very fine lot of steers.

Wm. Hunter of this city returned from a flying trip to Eastern Texas yesterday. He reports the country visited by him as flourishing, and says Evans-Snyder-Buel company continue to get a good business from all over state.

Jot J Smyth, the well known cattle feeder of Itaska, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Smyth commenced shipping out his 2500 cotton seed steers this week. They are said to be very good.

Sam Cutbirth of Baird was in the city yesterday. Mr. Cutbirth reports plenty of rain in Callahan and adjoining counties, and says a few localities have sustained considerable damage from the recent rain storms.

A. B. Robertson of Colorado City, was in the city Wednesday night. He says grass is growing rapidly in the Colorado country with every indication that the range will be better this season than it has been for years.

Nat Houston, formerly a cattle buyer at the Fort Worth Union Stock yards, but now a travelling representative of the above named yards, returned this week from an extended tour through Southern Texas. He reports plenty of rain in some localities, while others continue dry.

Frank Taylor the well known Cole-

man County cattleman was in Fort Worth Saturday, returning from the Indian Territory. Mr. Taylor is one of the 'old timers' one who even under the most adverse circumstances has been able to make a profit in cattle business.

A. Quill, the wide-awake real estate and live stock broker of Albany, Texas, was in Fort Worth Tuesday en route to Oklahoma, where it is reported he on Wednesday married one of Oklahoma's belles. The JOURNAL wishes for Mr. and Mrs. Quill a long life of uninterrupted happiness.

W. T. Waggoner of Decatur, J. P. Addington of the Indian Territory and Portwood of Dundee, Texas, left for San Antonio and other Southern Texas points. Mr. Charles L. Ware accompanied the party and will act as chaperon and general utility man.

W. K. Bell, the hustling scotchman of Palo Pinto county, was in Fort Worth Monday night. Mr. Bell, in addition to his beautiful herd of improved cattle on his Palo Pinto county ranch has a nice string of cattle in the Indian Territory, which he says are doing well.

W. L. Gatlin came in from his Indian Territory pastures yesterday and left for his home at Abilene this morning. He says his cows are fattening rapidly and will no doubt make fine beef during the summer. Mr. Gatlin is now going home to take a thirty days lay off, during which time he will do nothing but fish and eat chicken.

E. D. Farmer of Aledo, the man who is reported to have made a clear profit last year of \$20,000 on 900 steers, was in the city this week. These steers were full fed on cotton seed through the winter and then finished up on grass. Mr. Farmer is more successful than the average feeder, because he understands his business thoroughly and gives it his personal attention.

J. H. Stevens, the well known cattleman, came down from Childress yesterday and left last night for his home at Kansas City. Mr. Stevens says the spring has been backward, but the grass and crops are now coming out in good shape and the country is beginning to assume a very satisfactory air of prosperity.

Jesse H. Pressnall, the San Antonio stockman, was in the city Saturday. Mr. Pressnall reports good rains in most localities throughout Southern Texas, but says in a few less favored sections it is still very dry. The damage by the drouth in the lower Rio Grande country, has greatly damaged that section of the country and brought financial ruin on many heretofore well-to-do stockmen.

J. M. Daugherty, the Abilene cattleman, spent Wednesday in Fort Worth. Mr. Daugherty was en route to the Indian Territory where he now has over 18,000 cattle in pasture. Mr. Daugherty is one of the hardest working close observing cattlemen in the state and richly deserves the success he is meeting.

Sam Glasgow a former Texas cattleman, who now lives at Clinton Mo., is in Fort Worth. Mr. Glasgow has recently visited Baylor county, where he owns large land interests. He says the country is now in the shape with a splendid season in the ground. Since the rains wheat has come out surprisingly and many crops that were thought to be ruined will now make from 12 to 15 bushels per acre.

H. Iusler and E. Coggs shall the Montana cattle buyers have started all their purchases of young steers on the trail for their Montana ranges. Having thus completed their work in Texas these gentlemen left for their homes Tuesday night. Their many friends in Texas will always extend them a hearty welcome, and hope they may find it to their interest to continue these periodical visits.

Messrs. C. D. Wilkens, D. J. Shaw,

and Godliep Hallerall of Fort Wayne Indiana; George Hiller of Harrisburg, Pa., C. H. Williams and Sam Patterson of Dallas members of the National Butchers Protective Association visited the live stock center of Texas on Saturday. They were much pleased with the Fort Worth Union Stock yards, the mammoth plant of the Fort Worth Packing Company, the Texas Brewing Company and the many other indications of thrift and enterprise they saw in Fort Worth. If these gentlemen are a fair specimen of the members of the National Butchers Protective association the JOURNAL would be glad to meet all of them and have the entire body visit Fort Worth.

Thos. J. Womack of Hewitt Texas, offers for sale through the columns of the JOURNAL 230 head of two and three year old steers. He also wants to lease his pasture containing 2.317 acres with plenty of water and protection for a term of five years. See his advertisement in the for sale column and write him at Hewitt Texas.

How is Milk Formed.

The formation of milk in the cow's udder is a subject which occupies but little attention in the mind of the average milker or dairyman and the mysteries of the process, are but little understood. Science has developed, however, that the old notion of the udder being a receptacle for holding the milk in a finished state of completion, ready to be drawn, is erroneous, but on the contrary, the elaboration of the fluid is instantaneous, and results from certain emotions, and conditions, brought to bear upon the lacteal organs, which puts them into gear and produces the flow.

The udder itself, is composed of an intricate cellular depository, which contains the material, gathered from the circulating system of the cow, and which is transformed into milk instantly, under the influences of the factors alluded to, and during the operative milking.

The powers of the cow to hold back the milk and the impossibility, of drawing it against her will, is well known, and if this effect was dependent alone upon a simple value to retain the milk in place, it would seem that drawing the milk would be an easy matter under any circumstance and could not be prevented at the cow's option. It is a very familiar fact that no milk can be obtained from wild animals, by hand, unless the young are permitted to suck at the same time. This is also true of the native Texas cow. Prof. Babcock, in a recent letter touching this subject, said that his observations had led him to believe that, "the milk is in reality not fully formed when the cow was ready to milk; although the material out of which it is undoubtedly stored up in the cellular tissues which comprise the lacteal glands, and that the last step in the elaboration which consists in the breaking down of this stored up material into the perfect milk, rarely if ever takes place completely except under the influence of certain emotions. I may liken it unto the secretion of saliva, which takes place much more freely when the glands are stimulated by the act of mastication, and which is often excited by the simple odor of food, or to the secretion of tears, which flow freely when the nerves of the eye are irritated or when certain emotions, such as grief or even joy calls the glands into action. The stimulus must be of a certain kind, and to a considerable extent local, for while the sight of the calf may call the glands into action it may not be prevented by severe pain."—[Indiana Farmer.

The outlook for Mitchell county crops, was never better than at present. Farmers are looking forward to an abundant harvest this year, and the indications are that they will not be disappointed. Mitchell county dirt will make it when we have plenty of moisture.—[Colorado Clipper,

CORRESPONDENCE.

Omaha Letter.

U. S. YARDS, SOUTH OMAHA, }
May 28, 1892. }

Editor Texas Live Stock Journal.

Receipts for past week foot up 13,482 cattle, 36,030 hogs and 2707 sheep, against 12,914 cattle, 31,219 hogs and 1372 sheep the week previous, and 5193 cattle, 27,288 hogs and 2146 sheep for the corresponding week of May last year.

The cattle market has not been characterized by any unusual activity the past week, but in spite of liberal receipts and rather slow markets, there has been a strong undercurrent to the trade and the tendency of prices has been upward. This has been especially true of the handy fat cattle suitable for the dressed beef trade. Local slaughterers cannot get enough of them and prices are now fully as strong, if not stronger than they have been any time this year. On the other hand the indifference in the demand and the purely local character of the trade at Eastern and continental markets, has demoralized the shipping and export business to such an extent that it is difficult to move medium and heavy cattle unless they are finished. Coarse, heavy cattle have been a drug on the market all week.

Butchers' stock and canners continue in meager supply and active demand at strong prices. The very elements seem to conspire to prevent an active trade in stockers and feeders. A week ago we had too much rain, the past week it has been too much sunshine, keeping the farmers busy at home. Desirable grades, however, are still in active demand at fully steady prices. Owing to the meager demand, however, commoner and inferior grades are selling lower.

The following table shows the current range of prices:

Prime steers, 1400 to 1600 lbs.	\$3.90@4.50
Choice steers, 1150 to 1400 lbs.	3.50@4.00
Fair to good steers, 900 to 1150 lbs.	3.00@3.50
Fair to good Western steers.	2.50@3.50
Good to choice corn-fed cows.	2.75@3.30
Common to medium cows.	1.00@2.25
Good to choice native feeders.	2.75@3.40
Fair to medium native feeders.	2.00@2.75
Bulls, oxen and stags.	1.25@3.00
Veal calves.	3.50@5.00

Increased activity and firmness in provisions have produced an active, strong, hog market all week, and prices have advanced fully 10c on all grades. Shippers have, in a measure, dropped out, but local houses have largely increased their purchases. Sales to-day were at from \$4.60@4.70, the bulk at \$4.65.

There is no new feature to the sheep market. Receipts continue very light and prices are very strong.

The following table shows the range of prices paid for sheep:

Fair to good natives.	\$4.50@6.25
Fair to good Westerns.	4.25@6.00
Common and stock sheep.	2.50@4.52
Lambs (50 to 80 pounds)	4.50@6.50

The air is full of rumors, among the most pleasing of which is one that the Rock Island has given notice to the Southwestern Railway association of its intention to meet the demands of this market in regard to rates from the Indian Territory and Texas. This is good news and if true, means thousands of extra dollars to Texas cattle owners and thousands more of cattle for the trade here.

Another rumor is to the effect that both P. D. Armour and Nelson Morris will build houses here this year. There have been several transfers of property in the vicinity of the yards, and it is certain that either one of these houses, possibly both, will locate here in the near future.

BRUCE McCULLOCH.

A telegram dated Eagle Pass, Texas, May 31, say: The heat was so intense yesterday that the rails at the point between here and Spofford expanded to such an extent as to delay the pay car until the section foreman cut a portion from the rails and restored them to a safe position.

MARKET REPORTS.

FORT WORTH.

UNION STOCK YARDS, FT. WORTH, }
June 2, 1892. }
Receipts of cattle for several days ending Thursday, June 2, 1892, 3127 head; shipments, 2864. Ruling prices for to-day are as follows: Top, strictly fat steers, weighing 1000 pounds and over, \$2.50@2.75; good fat steers weighing from 900 to 1000 lbs, \$2.35@2.50; fat light steers, weighing 800 to 900 lbs, \$2.25@2.50; medium and half fat steers not wanted. Top cows, weighing 850 lbs and over, \$1.50; medium and half fat cows not wanted. Good veal calves, weighing 200 pounds and less, \$2.75; strictly smooth fat stags, \$2; medium fleshy stags not wanted; good, smooth, fat bulls \$1@1.50; fair to medium bulls, no demand.

Top hogs, weighing 200 lbs and over, \$3.80@4; medium hogs, \$3.50@3.75; light fat hogs weighing from 150 to 200 pounds \$3. Bulk of sales for past week at \$3.87½.

Receipts of sheep, 8420; shipments, 8160; strictly fat mutton, weighing 85 lbs and over, \$3.25@2.50; light weight, but fat muttons 3c.

Good fat cattle in fair demand. All offerings of good stuff has been readily sold.

Hog market is up about ten points, receipts light. The Packing company could handle many more than are offered.

NOTES.

E. Duffy, Henderson, Tex., had 2 cars of sheep on the market this week.

J. M. Edwards had 2 car-loads of cattle and handled them through M. G. Ellis & Co.

Mr. Lovelady of Cleburne had two cars of cattle on the market and sold them to the Packing Co. through M. G. Ellis & Co.

Mr. Whalan, a local stockman, sold a nice bunch of cattle to the Packing Co. Fanner Bros. had 2 cars cattle on the market.

J. J. Ellard, Marietta, I. T., had a car of hogs on the market and sold to

Live Stock Producers, Dealers and Shippers

Should bear in mind that it pays to patronize a house which offers expert service, ample facilities, and every known advantage the markets afford. These are assured to patrons of

EVANS, SNIDER-BUEL COMPANY,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION AGENTS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, St. Clair County, Ill.; UNION STOCK YARDS, Chicago, Ill.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, Kansas City, Mo. Capital, \$300,000. Correspondence invited. Consignments solicited. Market reports and other information free.

R. B. STEWART.

E. B. OVERSTREET.

Stewart & Overstreet,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Office No. 14 and 16 Exchange Building, up stairs.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL.; UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, ILL.; KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

the Packing Co. through M. G. Ellis & Co.

Mr. French, brother of C. C. French, the representative of J. H. Campbell Co. of Chicago, passed through the yards Wednesday with 7000 head of sheep for Texline.

BY WIRE.

ST. LOUIS.

NATIONAL STOCK YARDS, ILL., }
June 2, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts, 2800; shipments, 50. Fair to good native steers, \$3@4.40. Texas and Indian steers, \$2.90@3.65; canners, \$2.10@2.90. Market slow.

Hogs—Receipts 7300 head, shipments 700. Heavy, \$4.65@4.85; mixed, \$4.25@4.80; light, 4.60@4.80. Market 10c lower.

Sheep—Receipts 5500 head, shipments none; arrivals almost all through Texans and number on sale few; good shorn natives worth \$5.

KANSAS CITY.

STOCK YARDS, KANSAS CITY, MO. }
June 2, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts 1200 head, shipments 1300; light steers steady, heavy dull to weak; all grades \$3.60@4.20, cows steady at \$2.25@3.67½, stockers and feeders steady at \$3.60@5.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 13,000 head, shipments 1600; all grades \$4.00@4.65, bulk 4.60@4.75. Market 10@15c higher.

Sheep—Receipts 500 head, shipments none. Market steady.

CHICAGO.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO, }
June 2, 1892. }

Cattle—Receipts 15,000 head, shipments 5000; prime to extra steers \$4.30@4.75; others \$3.80@4.10; steers \$3.50@

3.75; stockers \$2.25@3.25; Texans \$3@3.50; cows \$1.90@2.90. Market slow and weak.

Hogs—Receipts 41,000 head, shipments 12,000; rough and common \$4.00@4.50, mixed and packers \$4.55@4.80, prime heavy and butchers weights \$4.82½@4.90, light \$4.50@4.80. Market active and 10c lower.

Sheep—Receipts 8000 head, shipments 3000; clipped Texans 4.65@4.35, clipped native and Westerns \$5.25@6.15, natives and Western yearlings \$6@7.25, spring lambs \$6.50@7.50. Market steady; lambs 25@50c lower.

Wool Market.

GALVESTON, TEX., June 2.—Wool—Market closed steady.

Grade	This day.	Yester-day.
Spring, twelve months' clip		
Fine	16@18½	15@18
Medium	18@20	16@20
Spring, six eight months		
Fine	15@17	14@17
Medium	16@18	15@17½
Mexican improved	12@14½	12@14
Mexican carpet	11@13	10@12

Sales, 7204.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2.—Wool—Receipts, 233,000 lbs; shipments, 204,000 lbs. Market very dull. Northern medium 22c; for Texas 23c, and for Colorado and New Mexico, 21c; braid and coarse ranges, 15@19c; fine, 13@18c.

New Orleans Market Report.

[Reported by Albert Montgomery, Live Stock Commission Merchant, Stock Landing.]

NEW ORLEANS, May 30, 1892.

	Receipts.	Sales.	On Hand.
Beef cattle	685	1256	379
Calves and Yearlings	934	1794	218
Hogs	986	650	327
Sheep	594		575

CATTLE.—Choice beeves per lb gross, \$3@3.50; common to fair beeves, \$2@2.50; good fat cows, \$2@2.50; common to fair cows, \$8@12; calves, \$4@8.00; yearlings, \$6@10; good milch



C. L. SHATTUCK & CO.

LIVE STOCK BROKERS,

Union Stock Yards, - Chicago, Ill.

Capital \$50,000, Capital Represented \$100,000.

We do a Strictly Commission Business.

The closest attention will be given your stock when consigned to us. We secure the best weight possible as well as sell for full market value.

cows, \$25@30; good, attractive springers, \$15@20.

HOGS—Good fat corn-fed per lb, gross, \$4.25@4.50; common to fair per lb, gross, \$3¼@3.50.

SHEEP—Good fat sheep, each, per 4@4½c; common to fair, each, \$1.50@2.25.

The arrivals of all classes of cattle during the past week has been light, and the market now rules firmer, with an advancing tendency on all classes of good fat cattle. The supply on hand consists mostly of poor and trashy beef cattle and yearlings, which are hard to sell at short figures.

Hogs dull and weak. Merchants and butchers are fully supplied with sheep. No inquiry.

Wanted, Cattle to Pasture.

5000 to 6000 cattle from high altitude; pasture located in Osage Nation, convenient to shipping point. Good range, well watered, good fences. \$1 per season. Address

FISH & KECK CO.,
Kansas City Stock Yards.

Eclipse and Star Mills.

We make a specialty of water supply for ranches, stock farms, city factories or residences. Furnish horse powers, pumping jacks and well drilling machinery. The STAR and new improved long stroke ECLIPSE mills are the best known in the market. Agents for Fairbank's scales, Blake's steam pumps, etc. We repair boilers, engines and all kinds of machinery. The pioneer house in Texas.

F. F. COLLINS MANUFACTURING CO.,
Fort Worth and San Antonio, TEX

From Arkansas City Kansas.

ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS, JUNE 1, 1892.
Editor Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal.
We are having abundance of rain, in fact floods. The Southern Texas cattle shipped to the Osage Indian reserve six weeks ago are fat, and will prove a paying investment for the shipper. Several Texas men will contract hay at one dollar per ton and hold over.

Bill Williams will put up 10,000 tons for 5,000 steers. A Nebraska man is here with eighty head of horses, but the sales are slow.

E. N. Andrews deceased; his standard and thoroughbred horses will be sold by the administrator. C. M.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take

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HORSE DEPARTMENT

Some people have thought that Governor Stanford went into the trotting horse business for pleasure. Since the first day of January he has sold about \$400,000 worth of trotting stock. He has now three horses that would bring as much more and could sell another \$400,000 worth and scarcely miss them off the ranch, and then have a million dollars worth left.

J. C. Sibley says that the fastest track on earth is the one that is dryest and hardest on the immediate surface and the wettest beneath. If you can have an inside and an outside ditch surrounding your track, each kept full of water, so it will stand within eighteen inches of the surface, you can always depend upon having a record-breaking track if the surface is kept in proper shape.

As soon as the young colt has taken its natural beverage the first time, put the left arm around its neck and the right around its hips and hold it till it ceases to struggle. This is the first lesson in breaking. When it is a couple of months old halter it. Lead it around every six months afterwards and there will be no trouble in breaking the colt. Man is the god of the horse. Let him show himself a god of power, wisdom, kindness and courage and the horse will be a better christian, so far as obedience to his god is concerned, than most professors of religion.

Sunol is safely in Marvin's charge again, and Mr. Bonner is evidently very hopeful that she will lower her record this year. In an interview he says: "I believe that I have been able to benefit Sunol more than any other horse I ever owned, and it remains to be seen whether she will fulfill Senator Stanford's expectations. You know he predicted she would go in 2:04, a pace that I predicted no trotter would ever reach. Her achievements up to this time were under unfavorable conditions, especially regarding the important thing known as balance. How fast do you think you could run if you were thrown back on your heels, with your toes quite off the ground? Well, that about illustrates the way Sunol stood behind when she made her various records. No man can get up speed unless he is firmly on his feet, and it is just the same way with a horse."

Iowa has swung into line by placing upon her statute books a law against entering or attempting to enter a race horse under an assumed name or out of its class. Under a new Iowa statute any person or persons found guilty of a violation of the law shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a period of not more than three years or imprisoned in the county jail of the county in which he is convicted for any period of not more than one year, and shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1000. And any person or persons knowingly misrepresenting or fraudulently concealing the public performance in any former contest or trial of speed of any horse which he or they propose to enter for competition in any such contest shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to the same punishment, whether they succeed in making the same entry or not. And thus another stone is cast into the highway of the dishonest owner and drivers' already rocky road. Some day one of those tricky drivers will come up against this stone with a swift sulky and get thrown clear over the fence into the jail yard.

The raising of scrub horses seems to be largely overdone in the West. The trouble is the horses now being raised on the Western ranges are not the kind wanted, consequently there is no demand for them. Referring to this the Northwestern Live Stock Journal says: Present indications point to the largest movement of Western horses this year in the history of the country.

Thousands of ranchmen have been breeding for years and the horses on a thousand hills and plains are as numerous as rabbits in Australia. There has been no market and everybody is "horse poor." Statistics fail to give any idea of the vast numbers that graze in the country west of this point. The misfortune is that most of them are too small for the Eastern market. They are the best horses in the world according to size—have more nerve, better wind and greater endurance than the horses of the East, but lacking in size fail to bring a price. Breeders are becoming disgusted and the ranges will be greatly relieved this summer.

Senator Stanford says that if Sunol should be raced she would be the despair of horsemen. Every curve and line she possesses is for speed. See her sloping shoulder, her long pastern joint that speak of easy, true action, without waste of power. See how high behind she is. From the point of her hip to her toe you can draw a straight line when she leaves the ground. To anyone who knows anything about poling this magnificent propelling power will be apparent. On account of it she can cover more ground with less exertion. She is like all the Electioneers—a line trotter. They have no false motions, but all their power is exercised in going straight ahead; none is wasted in the throwing of feet and curving peculiar to so many trotters. On the principle that a line point to point is shorter than a curved line, these line trotters can travel further in a given time than a trotter that curves with less exertion. Head, speed, and and a true action are the qualities one looks for in trotters, and Sunol has them.

An exchange says: It is a common thing in this city to see a fine horse in buggy or carriage, hitched to a post, standing with his fore feet upon the curbstone or pavement, while his hind feet are in the gutter. This an unnatural position. Why does he take it? He is trying to relieve himself somewhat from the torture of the cruel over-check rein, that his thoughtless, not to say brutal, master compels him to wear. One who has paid much attention to this cruel and totally unjustifiable practice tells us that, now-a-days, it is more common in the country than in the towns and cities. We were inclined to dispute it. Farmers ought to be humane and sensible, above all other classes. But when we see a farmer, who was once our county superintendent, driving his fine buggy horse tightly over-checked, as we often do, we fear lest our informant may be right. Hence we speak this word in behalf of the country horses. Let them hold their heads naturally and comfortably when they travel. They look better so, and can travel farther and with less fatigue than in the constrained, unnatural position caused by the cruel over-checked rein.

The grooming of horses is only secondary in importance to that of diet. Health is secured by keeping the skin pores open, and this only can be obtained by the currycomb and the brush, removing the dead epidermis thrown off in the form of pellicles. He is a bad groom that employs the comb roughly and the brush lazily. Not only comb the mane and tail from time to time, but occasionally wash the latter with soap and water. It is a bad practice to cover saddle and carriage horses with rugs when in the stable, with the view of preserving them from catching colds, keeping the skin cleaner and the coat shining. The best service to render such horses is to accustom them to cold, to harden them. A rug ought only to be thrown across the horse when, being warm, it enters a cold stable, and only allowed to remain on the animal till the normal temperature of the body sets in. Horse with short tails may be covered with a linen, in order to keep off the flies when in the stable during summer. Pending the latter season bathing is excellent, not omitting to rub the animal with a wisp of



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Drink Hires' Root Beer.
When dull care makes life a fizzle,
Drink Hires' Root Beer.
When you feel a little dry,
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When with thirst the children cry,
There's a sweet relief to try—
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staw and walking it about for some time. Clipping horses the horse-breeder objects to. Let the old hair in the casting season be more scrupulously removed by the brush, while supplying the animal during the period with easily-digested food. When the casting of the hair does not follow its natural course, give the horse a small ration of linseed cake or linseed meal, or barley that has been well pounded in a mortar, wetted and well mixed with a good deal of kitchen salt.

The Pacing Record.

Up to 1829 the only time performances of note were credited to trotters, but that year brought out a pacer that carried the name of Bowery Boy, and his two miles were at rate only a trifle slower than 2:32, quite the fastest feat of that period. Taking the various decades since 1830, the "side-wheelers," as they have been dubbed, have never failed to keep side by side with the trotters, and excepting for a brief period have always headed the speed list. A bay gelding named Drover paced in 2:28 five years before Lady Suffolk scored the first mile before 2:30 for a trotter, and the 2:17½ of the noted Ohio mare Pocahontas in 1855 made to wagon, preceding Flora Temple's record of 2:19½ to sulky by four years, and is unquestionably a greater achievement than the mile in 2:17½ twelve years later, which made the name of Dexter a household word. Goldsmith Maid had the undisputed reign, as the mark of 2:14 set by her in 1874 remained as the best in harness until 1879, when Sleepy Tom and Rowdy Boy both eclipsed it within a few weeks of each other. So, too, Maud S. opened the 2:10 list before any pacer had attained that flight, but Johnson raised the limit to 2:06½ nearly a twelve-month previous to the daughter of Harold's supreme effort in 2:08½, and it is still two seconds below what any trotter has accomplished. But it is no longer at the top of the list, as Direct managed to knock off the fraction, his mile in 2:06 being made over the kite at Independence. —[Breeder and Sportsman.

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by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound of imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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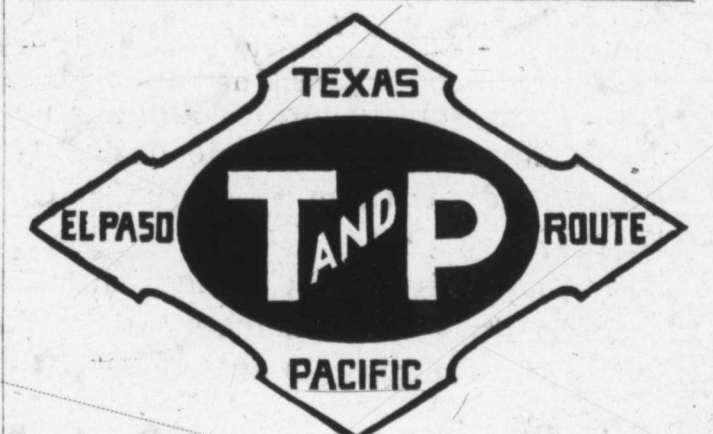


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SWINE.

A breeder says that the sow should be eight to ten weeks old before breeding, to have strong vigorous descendants.

Because prices have been low, and in many cases hogs marketed have returned little or no profit, is no reason for quitting the business.

Pigs should be taught to eat before weaning them, as it is easy to stunt their growth. They must be kept growing in order to insure early maturity of good marketable hogs.

If you want to find cholera in its most virulent type visit those sections where the hogs have corn, every day and week, year in and out. These are the conditions under which it is annually developed.

Feed is a very essential factor in the development of bone in swine. An exclusive corn diet is detrimental to the proper development of the bone. A pig for the pork barrel is a very different thing from the pig for the breeding pen. Give your breeding hogs plenty of range. Do not confine them in small pens with board floors, but give them the run of a good pasture; feed corn, oats, rye, cooked potatoes, bran and shorts and you will have no trouble in getting plenty of bone.

The Louisiana experiment station, in a late bulletin, has this to say of several breeds of swine: These three breeds are deservedly popular in North Louisiana, and each has its special patrons among the most observant farmers. There has been, however, more demand for the Red Jerseys than either of the others. The Berkshire and Essex seem to be in about equal favor. The Red Jerseys are great consumers with rapid growth and full development in flesh and fat for food consumed. They are hardy, good rustlers and very prolific, raising as high as three litters per annum. With an abundance of food they are rapid pork makers. They are, however, omnivorous and will eat a chicken, lamb or kid whenever permitted. This a serious objection to the small farmer and his good housewife. The Berkshires share with the Red Jerseys many of their excellent qualities. They are excellent foragers and when crossed on the natives give, perhaps, the best range hog in the world. They are healthy and prolific and furnish the finest "marbled" hams. For a general stock hog they can hardly be surpassed. They too, are inclined to be carnivorous, and should not be brought into too intimate relations with young fowls, lambs and kids. The Essex is emphatically the lot hog. They are somewhat sluggish, hearty and always fat. They are slow and uncertain breeders. They are gentle and kind.

Altogether the most important point to be considered in the raising of hogs for the market is that of the amount of food they require and should be fed each day. It has been experimentally proven that where an animal will make three pounds of live weight per day in its first year at a cost of ten cents, it will only make one pound a day at a cost of twenty cents in its third year. As the hog grows larger and heavier he requires more and more food. Not only does he require more food to increase his weight, but it is also necessary that he should have a certain amount each day to maintain the flesh and fat he has accumulated. Great care should be taken to observe just when the animal gets beyond the point of assimilation, and he should then be disposed of. It is estimated that the amount of food a hog requires is two per cent each day of his live weight. This being the case, it is clearly apparent that the most profitable method is to dispose of the animal while he is yet young, rather than endeavor to raise him to a weight of 200 or 300 pounds, when he will most likely eat up what

profit there might have been in him. Up to the weight of fifty pounds a pig increases in weight in proportion to the food he consumes, but after he passes fifty pounds the ratio of gain decreases rapidly, giving less and less growth for the amount or value of food eaten. At 100 pounds' weight it costs ten per cent more food to produce a pound of meat than at fifty; at 200 pounds weight it costs twenty-four per cent more than at fifty, and so. Each pound that the hog gains must be catered to or it will be lost.

Swine Notes.

N. J. Shepherd.

Breeding stock must be kept with reference to their use.

The sire and dam must be in the best condition when coupled.

As a rule farmers will secure the best results by sticking to one breed.

Old sows mated with vigorous boars will give the most satisfactory results.

An even lot of pigs cannot be secured from breeding choice sows to indifferent boars.

Muscular development should receive as much attention as the laying on of fat.

On too many farms inbreeding is the primary cause of the losses sustained.

On nearly every farm the owner should be able to grow his own pork cheaper than he can buy it.

Clover, middling and bran make a good ration for growing pigs at this season.

When a hog is at a standstill, there is a loss of food, as well as time in growth.

It is not usually safe to condemn a sow on her first litter of pigs. She will do better generally the next time.

Not more than two litters of pigs can be profitably secured in a year. More than this is a tax on her unnecessarily.

The pigs should be provided with a place where they can eat to themselves. They will thrive better than if fed with the older hogs.

To secure three litters of pigs in a year, it will be necessary to breed the sow on the third day after farrowing, but in many cases she will not stand.

Every good pig shipped into a neighborhood increases the interest taken in good hogs, and it is quite an item for the owner to give such treatment as is calculated to secure the best results.

The foundation for success or failure with pigs is laid before the pigs are born; hence the importance of keeping the brood sows in good, thrifty, condition, especially during gestation.

An opportunity for taking abundant exercise is necessary to the health and vigor of the brood sows, and so far as is possible this exercise should be given daily. It will also help her to keep her from getting too fat.

With a little care pigs will commence eating when three or four weeks old, at that time a place should be provided where they can be fed to themselves, and then care be taken to feed them regularly three or four times daily.

It is not best or necessary to have expensive hoghouses. A cheap shelter, that if necessary, can be readily made, will be found fully as satisfactory and much more economical. The principal item is to have them warm and dry in winter and dry and well ventilated in summer.

Don't be Afraid of Work.

Don't be afraid of killing yourself with over work, son, is the humorous way the Burlington Hawkeye has of counselling young men to thrift. Men seldom work so hard as that on the sunny side of thirty. They die sometimes; but it is because they quit work at 6 p. m. and don't get home until 2 a. m. It's the intervals that kill, my son. The work gives you an appetite for your meals; it lends solidity to your slumber; it gives you a perfect and grateful appreciation of a holiday. There are young men who do not work, my son—young men who make a living by sucking the end of a cane, and who tie a necktie in eleven different knots, and never lay a wrinkle in it; who can spend more money in one day than you

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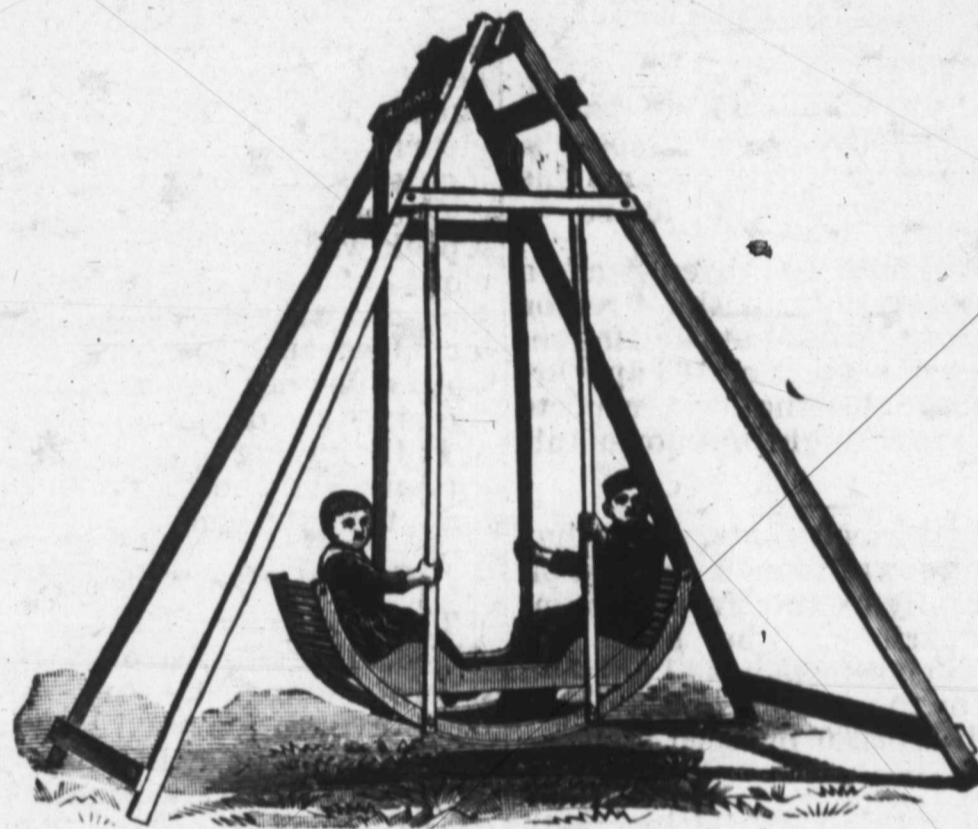
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can earn in a month, son; and who will go to the sheriff's to buy a postal card and apply at the office of the street commissioner for marriage license. So find out what you want to be and to do, son, and take off your coat and make success in the world. The busier you are the less evil you will be apt to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier will be your holiday, and the better satisfied will the world be with you.

We want to receive in exchange every paper to which the JOURNAL is sent, and would therefore ask our newspaper friends who are receiving the JOURNAL to see to it that their paper is sent in return. We want all of them without the loss of a single issue.

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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A remarkable case has been reported of a man 52 years old, who lived seven days after the rupture of his heart.

A newly-discovered vein of asbestos in New South Wales yields reddish fibers thirteen inches long, silky and flexible.

A supposed new chemical element, called "Masrium," has been found in the rare mineral Johnsonite, an impure manganese alum, from Egypt.

Pineapple juice proves to have remarkable proteid-digesting power, three ounces dissolving ten or fifteen grains of dried albumen in four hours.

An English electrician mentions a curious case of one-way conduction. Hot gas conducts the current, but with one electrode cold it conducts best when that electrode is negative.

Grape seeds are expected to furnish a lucrative industry. Their oil resembles castor oil, and on treatment with sulphuric acid yields a Turkey-red oil, which dyeing tests show to be useful.

The shell-fish of France are found by M. Locard to include 15000 marine and 1250 land and fresh water species. In England there are only 550 marine and 150 land and fresh-water forms.

The "sea-serpent" has been made a subject of special study by the director of the zoological gardens at the Hague. He has collected reports of 166 appearances, and concludes that the reports must all refer to a single unknown animal species.

The manufacture of flints, for what purpose is unknown, is still carried on by a single family in the French hamlet of Porcharioux. The stone is roughly broken by the men and finished in the house by the women, and a single worker can dress 5000 or 6000 stones a week.

A proposed London exhibition is to illustrate the development of horticulture, giving examples of the gardens of all ages. These will include restorations of the ancient gardens of Egypt, Greece and Rome, copies of those in China and Japan, and types of the Baronial, Italian, Tudor, Jacobean, Georgian and Victorian eras.

An electric flood alarm, for warning towns and villages of approaching inundation, has been satisfactorily tested by Messrs. Jacquemart and Albertina. A simple mechanism, placed in a water gauge, causes the varying height of the river to be transmitted over telegraph lines to indicators in town halls and other public places.

A test of three spoons during sixteen years has given these results: The silver spoon lost 8.78 per cent, part of which was due to polishing: the aluminum, 5.85 per cent., which represents the actual wear; and the German silver spoon, 5.62 per cent., a result far too low, as this spoon, unlike the others, was not in constant use. The durability of silver and aluminum, therefore appears to be about the same, and much greater than that of German silver.

A genealogical table of being has been prepared by a French biologist, M. Fauville, to show the successive development of animals in different media, beginning in sea-water, continuing afterward in fresh water, then in moist and marshy soil, to reach a higher stage on dry lands. The beginning was the cell, which originated in sea-water; the climax was man, reared only in the air.

Electric Hoisting.

An electric traveling crane, capable of lifting fifty cwt. at an overhang of thirty-five feet, three inches, and having a total height of lift of forty-five feet, has been erected in Hamburg at one of the quays. The carriage spans two tracks of standard gauge railway. The hoisting gear is operated by a

forty horse-power electric motor, and reversal of the motion is effected by changing the direction of the current in the armature. A separate motor operating worm gear effects the slewing.

Land and Water.

Mr. John Murray, the eminent oceanographer, estimates the area of the dry land to be 55,000,000 square miles and that of the ocean 137,200,000 square miles. He places the volume of the dry land above the level of the sea at 23,450,000 cubic miles, and that of the waters of the ocean at 323,800,000 cubic miles; the mean height of the land above the sea at 2520 feet, and the mean depth of the whole ocean at 12,480. He finds that the world's rivers carry into the ocean every year 2.5 cubic miles of sediment and 1.183 cubic miles of dissolved matter.

Meteorological Magic.

Some interesting snow phenomena have been witnessed by Capt. Young-husband in the Central Asian region of the Pamirs, or roof of the world, whose lowest point is 10,300 feet above sea-level. The cold is intense, and the snow is often almost as fine as dust, and nearly always falls in perfect little hexagonal flakes. A mountain-peak, seen clearly at one time, would, in a few moments, gradually disappear in an imperceptible snow-storm. At another time a peak would seem to be fading away in clouds of whitened smoke, as the wind blew away the dust-like snow. A similar appearance was that of long, level clouds flowing away from the peaks, the moisture of the air from the plains of India having condensed on the icy summits and the mists blown away in a long, thin streamer.

Extent of Northern Glacier.

The best known glaciers, remarks Mr. W. B. Dunning, are in Switzerland, where some 400, varying in length from five to fourteen miles, are scattered through the Alpine valleys. Their width varies from half a mile to one mile, and their greatest thickness is estimated at about 1000 feet. But these are insignificant when compared with some Greenland or Alaska glaciers. Muir glacier, for instance, occupies a tract some thirty or forty miles wide, from which nine main streams and seventeen branches unite to form a grand trunk, that pushes a mighty wall of solid ice, 5000 feet wide and 700 deep, into Glacier bay. The great Humboldt far outstrips, being fully 115 miles wide and some 2000 feet thick. Nordenskiöld, who penetrated 123 miles inland, was unable to find its end. In all probability, it is an arm of one gigantic field of ice, capping the interior of Greenland, and moving gradually but ceaselessly toward the sea.

Birds as Protectors.

A French writer believes that the enormous increase in locusts in Algeria, which caused so much suffering last year, may have been largely due to the slaughter of the ostriches, partridges, quails, and other birds, which have been almost exterminated by the unrestricted raids of French hunters. His calculations show that a single quail may devour 1000 locusts daily, or 20,000 or 25,000 during the period before the insects get too large. When it is further considered that 50,000 quails were shipped from Tunis for France in a single day in May of last year, some idea may be had of the extent to which the insects are aided by the sportsmen. The ostrich, also, is very fond of locusts and the estimate is made that—although 4228 different articles, including food, remains, sand, small stones, etc., have been found in the stomach of one of these creatures—it is capable of eating 40,000 locusts daily.

Sewage Distillation.

The methods at present employed for disposing of sewage are divided by Mr. G. C. Moore into three classes: Lime processes in which the purification of the liquid is all that is sought, the sludge being worthless; processes in

which lime is not used, the best known being that of precipitation by a mixture of Clay, alum and charcoal with a little blood, whereby a sludge of some little value is obtained; and irrigation, which is objectionable on practical and sanitary grounds. As an improvement, Mr. Moore has proposed distilling the sludge cake for ammonia, using the residue as fuel for the succeeding charge. He has succeeded in keeping up the fire in the furnace with this fuel alone. A slight blast is sufficient to effect the distillation, giving 80 per cent of the theoretical yields of ammonia, and in such a fire the fuel cake is reduced to a fine ash, which becomes clinker under a greater blast.

An Ancient Birdland.

For ages before its occupation by man, New Zealand swarmed with great wingless birds, which found here no carnivorous enemies but an abundance of vegetable food. The Moas not only existed in vast numbers and for thousands of years, but had such diversity of form as to embrace no less than seven genera, containing twenty-five species—a remarkable fact which is unparalleled in any other part of the world. The commonest kinds in the North Island were only from two and a half to four feet high. Those of the South Island were mostly from four to six feet tall, while the giant forms, reaching twelve and thirteen feet, were always rare. Immense deposits of moa bones have been found in localities to which they appear to have been washed from the hills in tertiary times. Skeletons on the surface of the ground, with skin and ligaments still attached, have given the impression that these birds have been exterminated in very recent years, but other facts point to a different conclusion. Traditions seem to show, according to Mr. F. W. Hutton, that the Moa became extinct in the North Island soon after the arrival of the Maoris in New Zealand that is, not less than 400 to 500 years ago—and in the South Island about a hundred years later. The fresh appearing skin and ligaments are supposed to have been preserved by unusually favorable conditions.

Importance of Bacteria.

We must not think to hardly of bacteria, says Dr. H. W. Conn, of Middletown Wesleyan University. It is true they are causes of evil, that they produce disease, but is also true that they do good. They are our enemies, but they are also our closest allies. It is true that without them we could not have our small pox nor our yellow-fever, we could not have our diphtheria nor our scarlet-fever, neither could we have the epidemic which has been going over this country, nor in fact, should we have any of our epidemics. But when we remember that it is through the agency of these organisms, that we bake the loaf of bread that comes to our table; that the immense brewing industries are able to exist; that the industries connected with the manufacture of alcoholic liquors are possible; that without them we could not get our vinegar or our lactic acid; that without them we could not make our ensilage; that these bacteria give the butter-maker the aroma of his butter; that it is the decomposition products of the bacteria that the cheese manufacturer sells in the market; when we remember their agency as scavengers, how it is that they keep the surface of the earth clean and in a constant condition for the growth of plants; their value to the soil in decomposing the dead bodies of animals and plants, and thus enabling the same material to be used over and over again for the support of life; and when we remember, lastly, that it is only through their agency that plants were originally enabled to get hold of nitrogen at all, and that we may hope for a continuance of a supply of nitrogen to the soil. When we remember all these things, we will recognize that the power of bacteria for good far outweighs their power for evil. Without them we should not have our epidemics, but without them we should not exist.

DAIRY.

Occasionally we hear the remark made that such and such branches of farming will be overdone and there will be no profit in them; that the market will be glutted and no sale found for the products. It is true that markets do get glutted sometimes, and prices fall to a very low point, but at the same time, the very best of those products, so depressed, will sell for comparatively good prices. The poultry editor of the Mirror and Farmer in writing about overstocking the market says very truly and forcibly: "Overstocking the market is a 'bugbear' that often appears, but there are many markets even in a single market. The market is graded, and only a few articles exceed the demand. One market for inferior goods may be overstocked, but it is because customers usually seek the market that contains the best. Inferior articles are always unsalable as long as they must compete with something better. Hence a market may be overstocked with certain goods and be unsupplied with another. We venture to claim that no farmer who has choice articles for sale has ever found it overstocked." That is the about the right way to look at it, says the National Stockman. We have known prime butter to be sold at thirty-five cents a pound, at the same time a very common article would not bring ten cents, in fact, such a state of affairs occurs every season. The market for poor goods of every kind is almost always overstocked, but the market for the best is rarely so, we may say never, for the best will always sell while the poorest will sometimes be refused at any price. The moral to be drawn from this by the dairyman is to make only the best butter and there will always be a market for it, and the price will be such as to pay for the making, no matter how dull the market may be for ordinary goods.

What to Teach Your Daughter.

Teach her that not only must she love her father and mother, but honor them in word and deed, says a writer in the February Ladies' Home Journal. That work is worthy always when it is well done.

That the value of money is just the good it will do in life, but that she ought to know and appreciate this value.

That the man who wishes to marry her is the one who tells her so and is willing to work for her, and not the one who whispers silly love speeches and forgets that men cease to be men when they have no other object in life.

That her best confidant is always her mother, and that no one sympathizes with her in her pleasures and joys as she does.

That unless she shows courtesy to others she need never expect it from them, and that the best answer to rudeness is being blind to it.

That when God made her body He intended that it should be clothed properly and modestly, and when she neglects herself she is insulting Him who made her.

Teach her to think well before she says no or yes, but to mean it when she does.

Teach her that her own room is her nest, and that to make it sweet and attractive is a duty as well as a pleasure.

"Is Cleveland In It?"

This is a question that is of interest to a great many voting citizens of the United States. We shall not undertake to solve the problem now; however, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway will do what it can to assist others in determining this great question by making a rate of ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP to those desiring to attend the democratic convention, to convene in Chicago June 30. Tickets to be on sale June 16 to 21 inclusive, limited for return until July 7. For further information call on

M. McMOY,
City Ticket Agent, corner Fourth and Houston streets.

Breeder's Directory.

HEREFORD PARK STOCK FARM

Rhome, Wise County, Texas.

RHOME & POWELL Props.

Breeders and Importers of pure bred Hereford cattle.

**Registered and Graded
Hereford Bulls and Heifers**

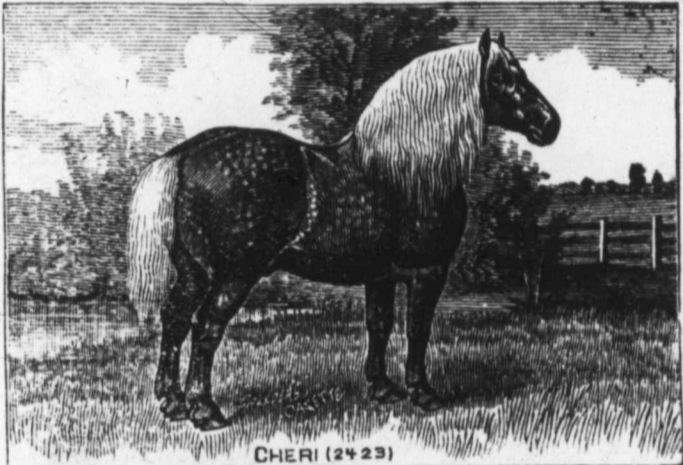
For Sale by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex.
Have a lot constantly for sale of high-grade and registered bulls and heifers all ages. Herefords sold are guaranteed against Texas fever in any part of the United States.
Also BERKSHIRE HOGS for sale, and nothing but imported stock, all from prize winners.

NECHES POULTRY FARM.

The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest.
The only man in Texas who devotes his whole time to Poultry culture. Twenty-two varieties of poultry, also Pigeons, Pet Stock and Scotch Terrier dogs. Eighteen first and ten second prizes at Dallas Fair, 1891. Send two-cent stamp for catalogue and matings for 1892. Eggs for hatching carefully packed.

J. G. McREYNOLDS,
P. O. Box 25, Nechesville, Texas.

San Gabriel Stock Farm,



Direct From France

A new lot of PERCHERON and COACH horses just received at our well known Stock Farm, one mile east of Georgetown, Texas. In addition to our large stock of Superb Animals already on hand, we have just received two car-loads of REGISTERED PERCHERON and COACH stallions. Buying in large numbers direct from the Importer, we are able to sell these horses at low figures and on easy terms. Those wishing Draft horses or Roadsters are cordially invited to visit our stables, as we claim to have the finest and largest stock of imported horses ever brought to Texas. In addition to our stock of Registered stallions, we have a number of high grade and registered colts—two years old next spring. For particulars and Catalogue, address

D. H. & J. W. SNYDER,
GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

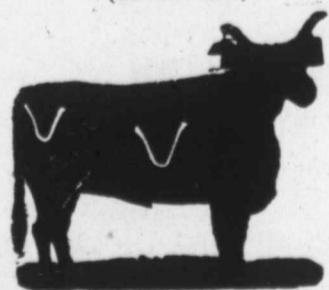
FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
I have for sale, and keep constantly on hand a good stock of thoroughbred Duroc-Jersey red swine. For prices write to
P. C. WELLBORN, Handley, Tex.

For Sale or Exchange.

Wanted—To sell or exchange for Texas farming lands or improved farms, 10,000 head of cattle on ranch near Deming, N. M. For particulars apply to or address
W. H. BEDFORD,
413 Houston St., Fort Worth, Tex.

Matador Land & Cattle Co.



(LIMITED.)
Ranch Brand.
Additional brands: MAK on side; FANTON side; LL on side and L on the hip.
MURDO MACKENZIE, Manager,
Trinidad, Colo.
A. G. LIGERTWOOD, Superintendent,
P. O. Matador, Tex.

FOR SALE.

6,720

Acres pasture land in a solid block in Archer county, good for farming, five miles from county seat, five miles from Post Oak timber belt, fifteen miles from the Young county coal fields; some improvements; \$6 per acre; about one-third cash, balance in twenty years, if wanted, at low interest.

1,280

Acres in eastern part of Baylor county, five miles from railroad station, best quality of smooth rolling and sloping farming land, 100 acres being cultivated. Land without improvements, \$4.25 per acre.

\$100,000.

A solid new brick business building, well rented, well located; no debt on it, to exchange for ranch, stocked or unstocked.
S. M. SMITH,
Land Title Block, opposite Mansion Hotel,
Fort Worth Texas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

	Price.
1 farm, 640 acres, Tarrant county	\$10,000
1 farm, 164 acres, Tarrant county	1,800
1 farm, 390 acres, Wise county	5,000
1 section, 640 acres, Castro county	2,000
400 acres, Pecos county	600
86 suburban lots at Fort Worth	6,500
Total	\$25,700

The above subject to encumbrances aggregating \$5000.
Will add 200 head mares and colts, 2 jacks, 2 stallions, 4 jennets, wagon, plows, haying tools, etc., worth \$7000, and exchange the whole for good unimproved Texas prairie lands or cattle at a fair price. Will not divide the stock.

S. O. MOODIE & CO.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Steers for Sale.

500 steers, four years and up; delivered at Roseberg Junction. Price \$14.

F. B. WEEKS,
Columbia, Brazoria Co., Texas.

CANCERS PERMANENTLY CURED.

No knife, no acids, no caustics, no pain. By three applications of our cancer cure, we most faithfully guarantee cancer will come out by roots, leaving permanent cure. If it fails make amends, properly attested, and I will refund money. Price of remedy, with directions for self-treatment in advance, \$30. Describe cancer minutely when ordering.
JNO. B. HARRIS,
Box 58, Eutaw, Ala.

FINE STOCK FARM FOR SALE.

One mile west of Cleburne, Johnson county, Texas, a city of 5000 population. 521 acres fine rolling black land, all under good fence. Divided into four plats by fences meeting at barn and stock sheds. About 130 acres in cultivation, 30 in meadow, balance fine grass. Stock water plenty; creek, springs, tank, wells, cistern; brick dwelling, six rooms; brick smoke house; outbuildings; good orchard and vineyard. Beautiful situation. Would divide it. Title perfect, no incumbrance. Price \$20 per acre, one-third cash, balance deferred payments. Also 50 head full blood and high grade Shorthorns, native, fine brood mares, horses, mules and farm implements. Address
DR. L. R. STROUD,
Cleburne, Texas.

DEVON CATTLE FOR SALE.

We offer for sale a fine lot of registered and grade yearling Devon bulls and heifers of our own raising at prices ranging from \$25 to \$100. We breed nothing but the best. Our herd won twenty-eight premiums at Dallas fair in 1891. Address
A. Y. WALTON, JR., & Co.,
Box 787, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE.

25,000 acres of the finest grazing and farming land in Mason county, Texas; divided into three pastures; well watered; good two-story rock house; 150 acres in cultivation.
J. A. GAMEL, Trustee,
Mason, Texas.

FOR SALE.

1500 four year old steers and up. Also 1000 yearling steers. Address
W. P. H. McFADDIN,
Beaumont, Texas.

FOR SALE.

500 three and four-year-old steers, in good condition.
W. C. WEIR,
Milburn, McCulloch Co., Texas.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

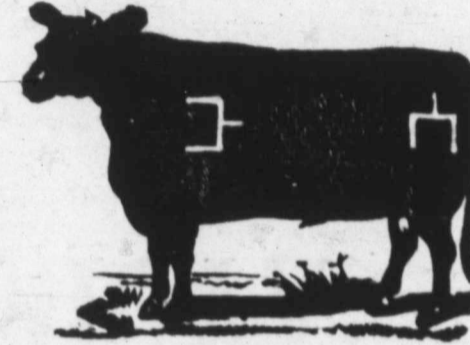
2900 high grade steers, all in one mark and brand, and raised above quarantine line, mostly reds and roans. Will be on the market until June 5. Delivered on the Fort Worth and Denver railroad. Also 6000 head of good sheep, one-half wethers and one-half ewes. Address
R. N. GRAHAM,
Box 193, Fort Worth, Tex.

Steers for Sale.

Two hundred and ninety-six dehorned four-year-old steers. These cattle have had extra good attention, and have all been thrice wintered. The most of them will be ready early in June.
HOGG BROS.,
Hamilton, Hamilton Co., Texas.

THE ESPUELA LAND AND CATTLE COMPANY.

(Limited.)
Postoffice, Espuela, Dickens Co., Tex.
FRED HORSBROUGH, Manager.



Have for sale two-year-old and yearling steers and heifers of their own raising, got by Shorthorn and Hereford bulls, in the straight Spur mark and brand. Horses branded triangle on left hip.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

From 300 to 500 stock cattle for sale. Will take part cash and trade, or all in city property bringing rent. This is a good clean stock.
E. A. VON ARMIN,
P. O. Box 403, San Antonio, Texas.

HEREFORD BULLS.

I have 32 high grade yearling Hereford bulls for sale. These bulls are all from three-quarters to fifteen-sixteenths. Are in good condition and ready for service.

J. S. GRINNAN,
Terrell, Texas.

For Sale.

One hundred three and 130 two-year-old steers. Will sell ranch outfit and lease pasture from three to five years. 2317 acres, plenty water and protection. Apply on ranch seven miles east of Valley Mills, or write me at Hewitt, Texas
THOS. J. WOMACK.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, MAY 9, 1892.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., 90th meridian time, JUNE 8, 1892, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivery at San Antonio, Texas, 74 Cavalry Horses and 4 Artillery Horses. Proposals for delivery at other points than San Antonio will be entertained. Proposals will be received for a less number than the total required. The U. S. reserves the right to reject the whole or any part of any bid received, and to accept any bid for a less number than the whole number bid for. Blank proposals and full instructions as to manner of bidding and terms of contract can be had on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Horses," and addressed to G. B. DANDY, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, JUNE 1, 1892.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., 90th meridian time, JULY 1, 1892, and then opened, for furnishing Fuel, Forage and Straw, during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1892, at posts in Department of Texas. Proposals will be received at the same time by the Quartermaster at each post for furnishing the supplies required by that post only. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished on application to this office or to Quartermasters at the various posts. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for ——" and addressed to the undersigned or to the respective post quartermasters. G. B. DANDY, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

MEN BE MANK!
We send the marvelous French Remedy **CALTHOC free**, and a legal guarantee that **CALTHOC** will **STOP Discharges & Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhea, Varicocele and RESTORE Lost Vigor.**
Use it and pay if satisfied.
Address, **VON MOHL CO.,**
Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

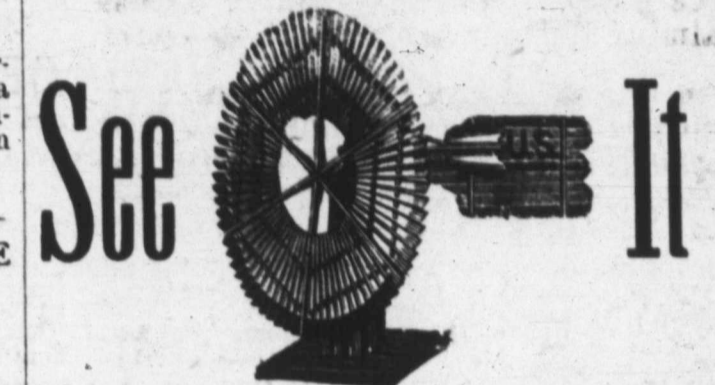
J. J. INGE, C. E. BUCHHOLZ.

**INGE & BUCHHOLZ,
Real - Estate - and - Live - Stock
COMMISSION DEALERS,
PECOS, TEXAS.**

Reliable information given in regard to Pecos Valley Lands or Town Property. Special attention paid to Rents and Taxes for Non-Residents.

**U. S. Solid Wheel
Halladay Standard
EUREKA Wind Mills**

THE U. S. SOLID WHEEL.



It is the best and most successful pumping Wind Mill ever made.

**LONG STROKE,
SOLID and
DURABLE.**
HORSE POWERS, tread-or sweep.
PUMPING JACKS, best in market.
Feed Cutters, Pear Cutters,
Iron pipe, Well Casing, Engines, Farm
Pumps, Ranch Pumps, Hose, Belt-
ing, Brass Goods, Tanks, Well
Drilling Machines, Grinding
Machines.

If you want any of the above, or if you want farm or ranch fitted with a water outfit, get our catalogues. It will cost you but little and may pay you well

**The Panhandle
Machinery and Improvement Co.,**

Corner Throckmorton and First Streets,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Branch House, Colorado, Texas.
Active agents wanted in every county in the state.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS

— AT —
LOW RATES
— VIA THE —



**TO THE
SPRINGS AND MOUNTAINS**

— OF —
TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA and the CAROLINAS.

**TO THE
LAKES AND WOODS**

— OF —
WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN and MINNESOTA.

**TO
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,
AND ALL THE
PROMINENT SUMMER RESORTS**

IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For rates, routes, time tables and all information necessary for a summer trip, address any Agent of the Company.

R. M. CARTER, W. H. WINFIELD,
Traveling Passenger Agent, General Passenger Agent,
FT. WORTH, TEX. TYLER, TEX.

JOHN. P. MCSHANE, President. W. A. PAXTON, Vice-President. J. C. SHARP, Sec. and Treas.

UNION STOCK YARDS CO., (LIMITED.)
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.

Present Capacity of Yards: 10,000 CATTLE, 30,000 HOGS, 6,000 SHEEP, 500 HORSES.

The receipts at these yards at present are almost all the heavier class of cattle, and our packers are

BADLY IN NEED OF TEXAS CATTLE.

Shippers of medium and light weight cattle secure better prices at this market than any other, owing to the scarcity of this class, and by the market ruling on better cattle.

The freight rates are now against a large shipment of Texas cattle to this market, but the Texas Live Stock association, aided by the efforts of this company, are endeavoring to secure lower rates.

THE RESULT WILL BE ADVERTISED.

WE MUST HAVE TEXAS CATTLE.

WATCH FOR OMAHA'S WEEKLY LETTER IN THIS PAPER.

Market information furnished upon application.

W. N. BABCOCK, General Manager.

THE **UNION - STOCK - YARDS,**
 Chicago, Illinois.

Largest and Best Live Stock Market in the World.

The entire system of all the railroads in the West centers here; the capacity of the Yards, facilities for unloading, feeding, reshipping, or for sale of stock are unlimited; the quality of feed and accommodations are unsurpassed at any place in the world; the greatest city of packing houses in the country is located here; buyers from all parts of the East, West, North and South, and all foreign countries are always to be found here, making this the best market in the world. Our horse market is the wonder and admiration of the universe.

Look at following receipts of stock for year 1891:

Cattle	3,250,359
Hogs	8,600,805
Sheep	2,153,537
Calves	205,383
Horses	94,396
Total number of cars received during year	304,706
Total valuation of all live stock	\$239,434,777

These figures must convince every interested party that the Union Stock Yards of Chicago are, above all others, the place to ship live stock to.

STRICTLY A CASH MARKET.

N. THAYER, President. JOHN B. SHERMAN, Vice Pres't and Gen'l Mgr. JAS. H. ASHBY, General Supt.
 GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Sec'y and Treasurer. J. C. DENISON, Asst. Sec'y and Asst. Treas.

BE HAPPY WHILE YOU LIVE, FOR YOU WILL BE A LONG TIME DEAD
 To be Happy buy a **DANDY STEEL MILL** AND A DANDY STEEL TOWER.

With graphite boxes the Dandy Wind Mill requires no oil for years, therefore no more climbing towers, no more tilting towers to break down and injure you or your cattle. Needs no attention and is warranted to last longer than other mills that are oiled, and will be sent to good parties on 30 Days Test Trial. If not satisfactory freight will be paid both ways. The Dandy Steel Tower is a Four Corner Tower, the corners being made out of heavy angle steel. The girts and braces are very strong and substantial, and of the very best steel made. It is the most graceful, strong and durable tower on the market, and can be erected in one-half the time of a wooden tower. We will not allow ourselves to be undersold. Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR DAGGETT'S SELF-BASTING ROASTING PAN
 Needed in every family. Saves 20 Per Cent. in Roasting, and Bakes the Best Bread in the world. Address nearest office for terms. W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Vineland, N. J. Chicago, Ill. Salt Lake City, Utah. Boston, Mass. Atlanta, Ga. Oakland, Cal. Galveston, Tex.

TOWER'S IMPROVED Slicker
 is the only Absolutely Water Proof Coat!

Guaranteed NOT to Peel, Break or Stick. to Leak at the Seams. There are two ways you can tell the genuine Slicker: the Fish Brand trade mark and a Soft Woolen Collar. Sold everywhere, or sent free for price. A. J. TOWER, Manuf'r. Boston, Mass. Our Shield Brand is better than any water-proof coat made except the Fish Brand.

THE Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3600 cattle and 37,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. The eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and Mules	Cars
Official Receipts for 1891	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders	237,560	17,677	17,485		
Sold to Shippers	355,625	585,380	42,718		
Total Sold in Kansas City in 1891	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
 H. P. CHILD, Superintendent. E. RUST, Assistant Sup't.

The "CHANCELLOR" BREWSTER SIDE BUGGY

Absolutely the BEST BUGGY for the money ever placed on the market.



Has No. 1 machine buffed full leather top and back curtain, a great improvement over the old style. Brewster fastener on back stays, Rubber Storm Apron, silver plated joints, silver plated bead around boot, silver plated Seat Handles, silver plated Dash Rail, silver plated Hub Bands, Sarven Patent Wheels bolted between every spoke, furnished with our patent fifth wheel, by which king bolt does not pass through the axle. In workmanship and finish it can not be duplicated in the market and supplies a long felt want for a full trimmed buggy at a moderate price. Write for Special Price.

We carry over 500 Vehicles in stock of all kinds, and are Headquarters for Harness. We also carry a full stock of HAY PRESSES, BALING TIES, SWEEP AND SULKY RAKES, MOWERS, THRESHERS, TRACTION ENGINES, SORGHUM MILLS AND EVAPORATORS. WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS. Address **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.**

START RIGHT

—AND YOU WILL—

Santa Fe Route.

GET THERE!

WHEN YOU HAVE OCCASION TO TRAVEL BETWEEN

Galveston, Houston, Cleburne, Fort Worth or Dallas and Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Wichita, Pueblo or Denver,

—BUY YOUR TICKETS VIA—

SANTA FE ROUTE!

MOST COMFORTABLE LINE.

GEO. T. NICHOLSON, H. G. THOMPSON, G. P. and T. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas. G. P. and T. A., G. C. & S. F. Galveston, Tex.

ATTEND THE OLDEST, LARGEST, BEST!

Spalding's Commercial College

ESTABLISHED OCT. 25, 1865. KANSAS CITY, MO. INCORPORATED JULY 11, 1867. East Wing N. Y. Life Building, Nos. 814, 816, 818 Delaware St., (Near "Junction," Ninth, Delaware and Main Sts.) All English and Commercial Branches, Phonography, Type-Writing, Modern Languages, Drawing, etc., at lowest rates. Unsurpassed Advantages. 20 New College Rooms. 16 Experienced Teachers and Lecturers. No Vacations. Catalogues free. Be sure to visit or address this College before going elsewhere. J. F. SPALDING, A. M., PRESIDENT.

ALLIANCE, GRANGE, LEAGUE F.M.B.A. Members and thousands of other good men and true, patronized us so liberally last year that we were compelled to buy, build and increase our facilities until now we now have one of the **LARGEST CARRIAGE and HARNESS FACTORIES IN THE WORLD.** The Alliance Factory runs when others shut down or break up.

"A" Grade \$40. Send for our handsome, illustrated Catalogue, showing over 100 different styles of Vehicles and Harness, and you will understand why all this phenomenal success and immense business. We actually give more for less money than any Buggy or Harness factory in the world. All goods hand made and warranted for years. Get our prices and compare them with your dealers.

"A" Grade \$46.

"A" Grade \$72.50.

ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO. CINCINNATI, O.
 North Court St., opp. the Court House.